

## 2 nuns murdered near Jerusalem

TEL AVIV (R) — The bodies of two nuns of a Russian Orthodox Church outside occupied Jerusalem were found Friday morning and Israeli police said they were murdered. A police spokesman said no further details were known and that an investigation had begun. Interior Minister Yosef Burg condemned the murders and said everything possible would be done to find the killers. The church is connected with the Russian Orthodox Church based in Moscow and not with the independent wing located outside the Soviet Union. Both church groups have a number of institutions in Israel. The church to which the dead nuns belonged, located in the Jerusalem suburb of Ain Karem, has been vandalised several times by what Israeli police said were apparently Jewish religious fanatics who scrawled threats on the building's walls and smashed windows.

## 10 die in Pretoria explosion

PRETORIA (R) — More than 10 people died in a bomb blast at the South African air force headquarters here Friday, a fire brigade spokesman said. He added there were "quite a lot of injuries" after the explosion during the rush hour in a city centre street. In Cape Town, Defence Minister General Magnus Malan told parliament the explosion was "a cowardly, criminal deed in the communist war against South Africa." Ambulances and fire engines raced through rush hour traffic to the scene of the bombing, close to Pretoria's central square. Gen. Malan said the bomb exploded in a parking bay at the air force headquarters. The blast destroyed several cars parked outside, shattering windows in the building and the neighbouring defence force directorate of military intelligence.

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## Jordan receives Libyan message

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Friday received Libyan Energy Secretary Abdul Majid Al Qutoub, who delivered a message from Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi to His Majesty King Hussein.

## U.S. abandons talks over base in Egypt

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has broken off talks with Egypt over turning an airfield near Cairo into a forward base for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, Pentagon officials said Thursday night. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger ended the talks because of excessive Egyptian demands over control of the Ras Banas airfield, the officials added. Mr. Weinberger told Congress he was withdrawing the Reagan administration's request for \$96 million for development of the base, including improvements to the airfield and construction of storage facilities, the officials said.

## Athens brushes off ties with Israel

ATHENS (R) — Greece Friday brushed aside a vote by the European Parliament recommending that it should establish full diplomatic relations with Israel. The European Parliament Thursday approved by 133-31 a report that called on Athens to recognise Israel fully, arguing that otherwise it could create problems when Greece assumes the European Community presidency in July. On Friday, an official Greek statement said: "We took note of the wish of the European Parliament for full diplomatic relations with Israel, but only the Greek government is competent to take decisions about foreign policy."

## Gulf envoys plan fresh mediation

KUWAIT (R) — Two Gulf envoys are planning a fresh mediation mission to warring Iran and Iraq within a few days in an effort to allow the capping of shattered Iranian oil wells at the head of the Gulf, informed sources said Friday. Kuwait's foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) minister of state for foreign affairs, Rashid Abdullah Al Nuaimi, visited Tehran and Baghdad this week. The sources said the new visits would focus on ending the pollution threatening the Gulf, but any political concessions over the oil crisis might be used in the broader context of helping to end the 32-month-old Gulf war.

## U.N. delegation arrives in Tehran

LONDON (R) — A four-man U.N. team arrived in Tehran Friday to inspect damage caused by Iraq's 32-month-old war with Iran and visit civilian areas in the war zone. The Iranian news agency IRNA reported. The agency, monitored in London, quoted the U.N. political representative accompanying the party, Iqbal Reza of Pakistan, as saying the group would prepare a report for the United Nations. It would spend five days in Iran and then visit Iraq.

# Beirut seeks support for withdrawal pact

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese Finance Minister Adel Hamiyeh left Friday for Iraq to seek support for a U.S.-backed Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal accord opposed by Syria.

Official sources said Mr. Hamiyeh, due to see Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Saturday, was carrying a detailed explanation of the agreement which Lebanon signed on Tuesday. He was expected to visit North and South Yemen later, they said.

Lebanon is trying to win support for the accord from as many Arab countries as possible, in the hope of increasing pressure on Syria to withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

Israel has said it will implement the agreement and recall its army only if Syrian and Palestinian forces do the same. But Syria has denounced the deal, saying it gives Israel gains from last year's invasion of Lebanon.

Another Lebanese envoy, Abdul Rahman Al Solh, left for Cairo Thursday with a message for Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and was said to be carrying a similar message for President Jafar Numeyri of Sudan.

Two Lebanese ministers, also trying to drum up support for the deal with Israel, visited Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco and several Gulf countries earlier this week.

Syrian envoys to follow

Meanwhile, Syria accused Washington of trying to split Arab countries and said it will send out envoys, apparently to win Arab support for its stance against the troop withdrawal accord.

Syria has effectively blocked the deal by refusing to accept it as a basis for withdrawing its own forces from Lebanon, Israel says it will not pull out unless Syrian and Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces go too.

Official Damascus Radio said Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad and Foreign Affairs Minister of State Farouk Al Shar would leave Damascus Saturday carrying messages from President Hafez Al Assad to Arab leaders.

The radio gave no details of whom the ministers would visit or the content of the messages, but it was widely assumed they were concerned with the withdrawal accord.

Without mentioning President Reagan's announcement Thursday night that he would lift an embargo imposed last year on the sale to Israel of 75 F-16 jet fighters, the newspaper said Washington was arming Israel with the most modern weapons to hamper Syria's stance.

U.S. officials are optimistic Syria will eventually be persuaded to withdraw its troops, but they have expressed concern at the level of military backing it receives from the Soviet Union.

Shultz calls for total foreign withdrawal, page 8

## Arafat expects 'big events' soon

BEIRUT (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat was quoted Friday as saying Israel had massed five military divisions in Lebanon and he expected "big events" in the next few days.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman was speaking to the British television news agency Visnews in the eastern Lebanese town of Shtoura Thursday night.

Asked about the military situation in the eastern Bekaa Valley following the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal accord, Mr. Arafat said five Israeli divisions had been massed inside Lebanon, facing Palestinian and Syrian forces.

He said statements by U.S. officials had given "very serious and very dangerous signals" about the next few days. "We are expecting big events," he said.

Mr. Arafat said there had also been "threats" by Israeli official spokesmen and army leaders.

The PLO leader was speaking after leaving a meeting of PLO military leaders in Shtoura, which is behind Syrian lines about 20 kilometres from the Syrian border.

Israeli military officers outside Beirut, asked to comment on his remarks, said they could not reveal details of Israel's troop deployment for "security" reasons.

There have been numerous press reports in Lebanon recently of Israeli and Syria fortifying their positions in the country.

(Continued on page 3)

## Arab envoy to U.N. raps U.S. support for Israel

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The chairman of the Arab group in the United Nations Friday criticised U.S. support for Israel and accused Washington of failing in its responsibilities as a permanent member of the Security Council.

Jasim Jamal of Qatar said the council's credibility was at stake following Israel's defiance of resolutions calling for the withdrawal of its troops from occupied Arab lands.

Addressing the council when it resumed a debate on the situation in the territories, Mr. Jamal said the U.N. Charter and international law were not at fault.

He said the United States served as Israel's protector and without this "divine right" from the U.S., the Israelis would never be able to defy U.N. resolutions.

This round is also expected to end without a resolution.

## Congress asked to okay F-16 deliveries to Israel

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan Friday asked Congress formally to approve the sale of 75 F-16 fighters to Israel, lifting the embargo he imposed after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last summer.

The advanced fighters, along with support equipment and training, are valued at about \$2.5 billion.

Delivery of the General Dynamics planes, which Congress must approve, is to start in 1985.

(Continued on page 3)

## Reagan condemns 'fascist Cuban regime'

MIAMI (R) — President Reagan said Friday there was strong evidence that high Cuban officials were involved in the drug trade and condemned Havana as a new fascist regime.

In a speech prepared for delivery to a group of Cuban refugees, Mr. Reagan said the Soviet Union was backing Cuba's efforts to subvert Central America.

He urged Congress to support his policy of opposing Communist "colonialism" in the region. "Any excuse for not providing our friends the weapons they need to defend themselves is a prescription for disaster," he said.

Mr. Reagan said Congress would jeopardise U.S. national security if it did not provide the money to counter leftist insurgencies in Central America and appealed for support for his military aid programme for El Salvador.

He said the people of Central America had chosen a course of freedom, adding: "We will not tolerate Castro's efforts to prevent it. Cuba... is a new fascist regime."

Congressional committees, concerned that the U.S. might be drawn into a Vietnam-style conflict in Central America, have recently cut or restricted Mr. Reagan's requests for aid.

In his remarks prepared for a campaign-style appearance before the Cuban-American National Foundation celebrating Cuba's final independence from Spain in 1902, Mr. Reagan said:

"There is strong evidence that Castro officials are involved in the drug trade, peddling drugs like criminals, profiting from the misery of the addicted."

"I would like to take this opportunity to call on the Castro regime for an accounting."

"Is this drug peddling simply the act of rogue officials or is it officially sanctioned? The world deserves an answer."

While his speech dealt mainly with what he called the "new colonialism" of Cuba, the Soviet Union and Nicaragua, Mr. Reagan's trip to Miami was viewed as an effort to woo the important Hispanic American vote.

The political aspects of his visit were emphasised by his decision to have lunch at a popular Cuban-American restaurant, a rare event for Mr. Reagan because of the heavy security imposed after he was shot in a 1981 assassination attempt.

(Continued on page 3)

DFLP warns of Mideast war

## DFLP warns of Mideast war

DAMASCUS (R) — A Palestinian leader said Thursday the Middle East would be on the brink of war unless the United States and Israel "backed down" on a troop withdrawal agreement with Lebanon.

Nayef Hawatmeh, leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), told reporters: "If Israel and the United States do not back down on this accord, current developments will lead to a new war within the next few months."

"It will start in the form of a civil war in Lebanon, then an Israeli-American war against Syrian and Palestinian forces, with the conflagration spreading into Syrian territory."

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat said last weekend that war was the only way to change the balance of power in the Middle East.

Mr. Hawatmeh appeared to be calling for abrogation of the U.S.-backed Lebanese-Israeli accord signed on Tuesday, which calls for the withdrawal of Israel's invasion army from Lebanon but allows a number of Israeli officers to stay behind.

Syria has said this is unacceptable. Israel refuses to implement the accord unless Syrian and Palestinian forces leave.

(Continued on page 3)



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan confers with Austrian Ex-Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Vienna Thursday on his way back to Jordan from the United States (A.P. wirephoto)

## Hassan returns

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan returned to Amman Thursday after an eight-day visit to the U.S. during which he deputised for His Majesty King Hussein in delivering an address at the 11th conference of the National Association of Arab-Americans which opened in Washington on May 14. Crown Prince Hassan also met with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and senior U.S. officials.

On his way home, Prince Hassan met in Vienna with Austrian leader Bruno Kreisky and discussed issues of mutual interest to both countries and the general situation in the Middle East.

Dr. Kreisky emphasised that the new Austrian government will follow the same political line adopted by his government towards the Middle East conflict.

The Crown Prince was met on arrival at Amman Airport by Chief Islamic Justice Ibrahim Al Qattan and senior government officials.

(Continued on page 3)

## Habib arrives in Cairo

CAIRO (R) — U.S. special envoy Philip Habib arrived in Egypt Friday for discussions on the Lebanese situation following the signing this week of a Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal accord.

Mr. Habib is scheduled to meet Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali Saturday for talks on U.S.-led moves to get Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces out of Lebanon.

Syria told Mr. Habib this week he should not come to Damascus for talks on withdrawing the Syrian forces. Israel has made a pull-out of its own forces from Lebanon dependent on a similar move.

(Continued on page 3)

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## FEATURES

# Filipinos enraged by arbitrary arrests

By Joel Palacios  
Renter

MANILA — Special powers enabling President Ferdinand Marcos to order the indefinite detention of suspected subversives are causing a growing furor in the Philippines.

The powers were retained by the president when he lifted almost 11 years of martial law in 1981, and the military uses them in keeping alleged subversives in jail without going to court.

Lawyers have concentrated their criticism on the denial of *habeas corpus*, the ancient right under which an accused person

must be presented in court and his detention justified.

A church-backed group helping detainees says more than 1,500 people have been arrested under the Presidential Commitment Order (PCO) and held in military camps since last year.

But the supreme court, bombarded with petitions from relatives challenging the PCO, has upheld the president's special powers. It ruled last month that "no courts may inquire into the validity of the Presidential Commitment Order."

The ruling sparked even more complaints from lawyers, newspaper columnists and opposition groups, who argued that in effect it

meant martial law still existed.

Following a series of demonstrations and increased rebel activity, the military used the PCO in a crackdown on militant student groups, labour unions, opposition leaders, journalists and some members of the clergy.

The military linked them with the outlawed Communist Party and its military arm, the New People's Army, which has been waging a prolonged guerrilla campaign against government forces.

Several of those detained have since been released from detention but put under house arrest.

Lawyer Jejomar Binay, who handles many alleged subversion cases, told Reuters that "the issue of the PCO is serious because ex-

cept for the military's assessment there is no machinery to determine the evidence for an arrest."

Another lawyer Jun Factoran, who works with a group giving free legal help to detainees, said the PCO could be subject to abuse. "There is a very thin line between simple criticism and subversion," he commented.

"As a matter of fact many of those held in military camps have been acquitted in court but cannot be freed because the president has not issued orders for their release," he said.

The controversy over the detention powers intensified when the Bulletin Today newspaper,

normally pro-government, asked in an editorial how long the situation would last.

It said: "Many people of this nation have been looking to the day when no *habeas corpus* petitions of this type are brought before the court, when the conflict that has been draining our resources and eroding our national unity is brought to an end."

The president, in a surprise move, replied with a handwritten letter to the editor declaring: "It is not up to me, or the government. It is up to the terrorists and subversives."

"Some political advisers recommended temporary release of the prisoners as a matter of po-

litical expediency. But a man, especially a president, must learn to stand on principle."

Subsequently, in a television interview, Mr. Marcos said he would not use his powers arbitrarily to detain suspected enemies of the state indefinitely.

But he also said he would not give in to potential mob rule, and that suspension of *habeas corpus* was automatic the moment crimes against the state were committed and an arrest made.

"In short, the moment anybody commits a rebellion crime he places himself beyond the pale of ordinary legal procedures," Mr. Marcos said.

## Banda Islands turn to tourism

By Peter Griffiths  
Renter

BANDANAIRA, Indonesia — A trip to the spice islands of Banda is like a journey into history.

The main transport across its crystal-clear lagoons is by dugout canoe, there are few roads, no telephones, no restaurants or banks and only two motor vehicles.

But leading Banda citizen Des Alwi is taking the first steps towards making the nine emerald green Indonesian islands clustered round a volcano into a tourist destination.

Alwi, 51, has built a small hotel and is supervising the asphalted of the local airstrip, measures which he hopes will give a much-needed boost to the islands' employment and income.

The islands boast some of the best skin diving in the world, and the reef off Hatta Island has a coral wall dropping about 5,000 metres into a deep ocean trench.

Divers can safely explore the first 50 metres or so but their reward may be a glimpse of black and white tipped sharks and giant manta rays wheeling and turning off the wall's edge.

In the 16th century the fabled spices of Banda lured explorers, soldiers of fortune and unscrupulous colonialists from the other side of the globe.

Pungent brow nutmeg and crimson mace were highly prized in the markets of spice-hungry Europe. But European greed for them led to the massacre, expulsion or enslavement of Banda's original population.

They were replaced by Papuan, Timorese or Javanese slaves and

contract coolies ruled by Dutch planters known as "perkeniers."

When Columbus discovered America in 1492 he was searching for a Western route to Banda. Some 175 years later the British gave the Dutch free rein in Banda in exchange for the island of Manhattan.

The spice boom petered out well over a century ago after the British smuggled nutmeg cuttings to Ceylon and Africa for planting and slavery was abolished, depriving the islands of their livelihood.

By the end of the 19th century most of the perkeniers had left and with the coming of the refrigerator for preserving meat the bottom dropped out of the spice business.

Banda still exports about 300 tons of nutmeg a year compared with 2,000 tons or more in better times.

The Bandanese live on a diet of abundant fish, supplemented by 35 kinds of bananas, sago, coconut and fat green pigeons which feed on nutmeg and, when cooked, taste of it.

The huge nutmeg groves are now mostly overgrown. They shade lichen-covered ruins and mansions where members of the Dutch East India Company once slipped gin under crystal chandeliers.

Though wooing foreign tourists, Alwi at the same time tries to preserve the islands' local customs and traditions.

He has also turned his old family home into a museum of colonial weapons, Portuguese helmets, ancient coins, documents and a large collection of cannon.

# Germans begin campaign to save toads

By Colin Narbrough  
Renter

MINNEN, West Germany — "Caution — wandering toads", a traffic sign warns motorists on a wooded stretch of road near this Rhineland village.

Local people drive past apparently unmoved by the appeal but the road sign is a reminder of West Germany's spring rite of saving its toads.

To the uninitiated this concern for reptilian life is surprising.

The annual "Krociwandlung" — the wandering of the toads — is signposted widely around the country and even officially gazetted in the newspapers.

Most attention is lavished on

the list-sized European toad, known as "Büto Bufo" to the scientists.

Determined to save them from hopping to their deaths under the wheels of passing cars, nature-lovers trap them at night in nets and barriers, carrying them over the road in buckets to freedom and safety on the other side.

But why are West Germans so fond of these less than beautiful, warty creatures, so long associated with dark, dank places, magic potions and witchcraft?

Dr. Klaus Busse of the Koenig Natural History Museum in Bonn attributes West Germans' affection for the toad to growing general awareness of the need to protect the environment.

Heightened interest in the environment contributed to the success of the Greens anti-nuclear,

Ecologist Party that won its first seats in parliament in general elections.

Busse told Reuters that toad-saving had been going on in West Germany for years and that he knew of similar practices in neighbouring Switzerland.

He said the vast expansion after World War II of West German industry and the road network, increased the need to prevent further pressures on the natural environment from eliminating animal species.

Some experts say the number of animal species in West Germany has been halved since the beginning of this century, while the number of plants has declined by a third.

Dr. Busse noted that Bufo Bufo was not in fact an end-

angered species and was relatively adaptable in changes wrought by man.

But Hans Kaiser, environmental spokesman for the regional state of Rhineland-Palatinate — centre of West German toad-wandering — is more pessimistic.

"All toads are threatened as more and more of the wet areas where they spawn are being lost through drainage schemes," he said.

The trouble with toads is that they have to return to the pond in which they were born to deposit their strings of jelly-encapsulated eggs.

This inborn drive resembles that of salmon or eels which cross oceans to reach the streams of their birth.

Toads get the itch to move in spring as the weather warms up and the right conditions can send hundreds of the creatures converging on a single breeding ground during one night.

Guided by instinct, they head straight for their native ponds regardless of roads or other man-made obstacles. An untimely car means mass toad death.

Traffic Ministry officials point out that toad warnings are posted for motorists' safety too, as running into a batch of toads can make vehicles skid dangerously.

Some local authorities have built toad tunnels under roads through which the animals regularly migrate. But experts see this as a costly and unsatisfactory solution that steers the toads into a small area, making them easy prey

for natural enemies, such as hedgehogs.

"Their greatest enemy is still the car and that's why they have to be helped across the road," Busse said.

Toads live on a diet of insects and pests and thus help to maintain the natural balance in the environment.

Gardeners appreciate toads that eat destructive slugs and there have been cases of toads being kept indoors as a way of keeping cockroaches under control.

While the toad is traditionally associated with unpleasant things, medieval Germany treated it as a symbol of fertility, seeing its shape as near that of the human uterus.

It has a life span of up to 20 years.

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## Hussein concedes Hadid family

AMMAN (Petra) — Interior Minister Ahmad Obeidat deputized Thursday for His Majesty King Hussein in attending funeral of Upper House of Parliament member, Mohammad Minwar Al Hadid, and in conveying His Majesty's condolences to the Hadid family.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Friday visited the home of the deceased also to convey his condolences.

## Council approves community college curricula, regulations

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Thursday presided over a meeting of the Higher Educational Council held at the prime minister's office.

The council approved the curricula for the first year of the gov-

## Qaboos departs from Aqaba

AQABA (Petra) — Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id of Oman left here Thursday evening at the end of a private visit to Jordan as guest of His Majesty King Hussein, which lasted several days.

Sultan Qaboos was seen off at Aqaba airport by His Majesty King Hussein, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd bin Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid bin Shaker, and the Omani ambassador in Amman.



Belgian State Secretary for Foreign Trade Andre Kempinaire (second from left) signs the financial protocol Thursday with Hanna Odeh, the president of the National Planning Council (Petra photo)

## Financial protocol signing tops successful visit by BLEU team

By Affiah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The idea that a Belgian-Luxembourg economic mission should visit Jordan was formulated during His Majesty King Hussein's visit to Belgium in January earlier this year, the Belgian State Secretary for Foreign Trade, Mr. Andre Kempinaire, said Thursday.

In an exclusive interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Kempinaire pointed out that it is the country's first economic mission to Jordan. As such its main aim was the "strengthening of the mutual relations that have already been established between the two countries," he outlined.

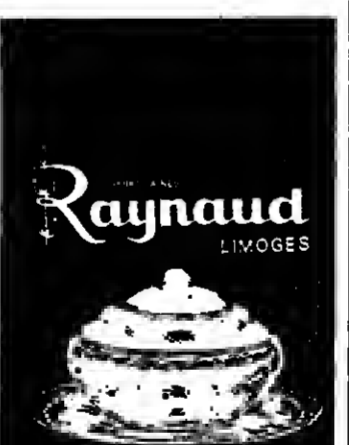
Mr. Kempinaire said that the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU), established in 1922, had in 1976 signed an agreement with Jordan on economic and technological cooperation, and "since then relations have been strengthening and trade relations continuously increasing between the two countries."

The mission, which was presided over by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Albert, included 50 members. "10 of whom were officials and 40 of whom were members of the private sectors."

Enumerating the sectors represented, Mr. Kempinaire said that the members were taken from "the engineering and general contracting sectors, plus agro-industry, transport, energy, public health, equipment trading, and were joined by representatives from four banks, a regional development corporation as well as the professional federation of metal industries in Belgium."

### Economic cooperation

The field of interest in which Belgium will assist the economic development of Jordan "are mainly hospital facilities, rail transport, water supply and agro-industry," he said.



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Turning his attention to railway facilities, Mr. Kempinaire said that the assistance will be "in the areas of the transportation of phosphates, the establishment of a mass transportation system with the development of a light railway connection between Amman and Zarqa."

He added that in the area of agriculture, "systems for the fertilisation of soil and irrigation will be offered."

Discussions on the possibility of technical training for Jordanians in agriculture and public works were also held and "this could be achieved by sending experts to Jordan as well as by receiving trainees in Belgium."

### Protocol signed

In order to develop economic relations between Jordan and the BLEU, a financial protocol was signed between the two governments at the end of the six-day visit. "It includes a Belgian soft loan amounting to \$550 million (JD 18m) for the financing of several development projects in Jordan, including health, water, transportation and agricultural production."

Regarding trade relations between the two countries, the BLEU exports to Jordan are mainly textile machinery, mechanical appliances, transport material, animal and chemical products, optical instruments, plastics, iron, steel and pre-prepared foodstuffs. "BLEU exports to Jordan amounted to JD 28.2 million in 1982," he said.

Jordan's exports to Belgium, however, amounted to JD 2.4 million in 1982, which indicates that "the trade balance is largely in favour of the BLEU," he pointed out.

To that effect, Mr. Kempinaire said that many contacts were made during the mission's visit to Jordan aimed at the increase and diversification of Jordan's exports to Belgium. "The Jordanian side expressed a desire to export phosphates and its byproducts as well as agricultural products like vegetables and citrus fruits."

The economic mission also discussed with representatives of the private sector "ways of determining prospects for trade cooperation between the two countries," he added.

### Belgian economy

Asked about the present Belgian economic position, Mr. Kempinaire said: "since the new government took office in 1981, it

has been trying to overcome the previous administration's economic crisis and it has so far succeeded in the economic initiatives it has taken."

Elaborating on the subject, he said, that the country has passed through a very bad economic climate during which its economic position was the worst among the European Economic Countries (EEC). "To promote our economic situation, we concentrated on our exports, being a poor country in natural resources," he said.

He went on to say that Belgium exports more than 50 per cent of its Gross National Product (GNP). "To be once again competitive in the external market, we had to devalue in February, 1982," he said.

Accompanying measures had also been taken "to again once make our products competitive," he stressed.

In the second half of 1982, the Belgian economic climate improved and "became much better in the first half of 1983, which again reflects our spirit of confidence," he proudly said.

### Exports distribution

In reply to a question on how the 50 per cent of the GNP is distributed, Mr. Kempinaire said that 75 per cent of this figure comprise exports to the EEC, 10 per cent to the USA, Canada and Japan and 15 per cent to developing countries.

"Four and a half per cent goes to African countries, our primary client being Algeria, while more BLEU exports go to Jordan than any other Arab country."

Mr. Kempinaire expressed his appreciation to His Majesty King Hussein and, after meeting the delegation, "King Hussein affirmed the significance of activating and expanding the friendly relations between Jordan and Belgium."

He added that the mission, having met Prime Minister Mudar Badran and a number of senior officials, all expressed their desire to "expand economic, trade and technical cooperation between the two countries."

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said that the delegation, when it departed Friday, was seen off at Amman airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Industry and Trade Minister Walid Asfour, National Planning Council President Hanna Odeh, a number of senior officials, the Belgian ambassador in Amman and the Jordanian ambassador in Brussels.

## Professors allowed to return to West Bank

AMMAN (J.T.) — A spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Amman said Thursday that 28 professors from West Bank universities, deported by Israel in 1982, have been allowed to return to the occupied territories.

The professors, including the President of Al Najah University in Nablus, Munzir Salah, were deported last summer because they refused to sign a document undertaking not to have contact with the PLO, since Israel considers it a terrorist organisation. The spokesman said that it seems that the Israeli authorities have revoked the order to deport these professors.

## Manpower survey request made

AMMAN (Petra) — The Education Ministry has asked the National Planning Council (NPC) to conduct a field survey of cross-section of work places to determine manpower needs in the country.

The Education Ministry said in a memo it sent to the NPC that it favours such a study in conjunction with the Education Ministry, the Higher Education Council and the General Statistics Department.

## Airport paintings judging imminent

AMMAN (Petra) — The committee in charge of selecting the paintings to decorate the Queen Alia International Airport will meet in the next few days to draw up the arrangements and terms for the contest to choose the appropriate paintings for which it will make its final choice, a spokesman for the Department of Culture and Arts said Thursday.

## Awqaf Ministry releases land pilgrimage details

AMMAN (Petra) — The Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ministry Thursday decided that all pilgrims travelling by land during the next pilgrimage season should only be allowed to visit Mecca and Mount Arafat.

Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Kamel Al Sharif said in a press conference that the aim of the measure is to ensure that comfortable accommodation and at-

endant facilities exists for the pilgrims in Mecca and in the Muna and Arafat camps.

Mr. Sharif said that the ministry will, in the next few days, issue instructions outlining the arrangements for those transporting the pilgrims to the holy lands. Non-Jordanian nationals residing in Jordan will be allowed to travel to the holy places by air only, he later added.

## Dutch liberals arrive on fact-finding trip

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the youth side of the Dutch Liberal Party arrived in Amman Friday for a five-day visit to Jordan as part of a tour of several states in the area.

The chairman of the delegation told newsmen at Amman airport that his team is on a fact-finding mission aimed at in-

vestigating the conditions of the Arab residents of the occupied territories, and the oppressive measures imposed by the Israeli occupation authorities. The delegation will convey its impressions to the Dutch people to enhance their understanding of the conditions of the Palestinian people, he said.

## U.S., Jordanian student exchange prog. discussed

AMMAN (J.T.) — Education Minister Sa'id Tal received at his office Thursday President of the Arab Fellowship Society (A.F.S.) Bill Dyal. During the meeting, they discussed the programme for the exchange of visits by Jor-

danian and American students and ways to develop this programme in the future.

The meeting was attended by Director of the Cultural Relations Department at the Education Ministry, Nabihah Wahbeh.

## Phone book ban imposed

AMMAN (Petra) — Director-General of the Publications Censorship Department Ahmad Al Utom Thursday issued a defence order banning the printing, publication or circulation of telephone

directories by the private sector retroactive from May 16, 1983.

Telephone directories in Jordan are usually published by the Communications Ministry.

## Habib arrives in Cairo

(Continued from page 1)

by Syria which has rejected the accord.

Mr. Habib's talks Saturday are due to be followed by a meeting between Mr. Ali and Abdul Rahman Al Sulh, a Lebanese envoy who arrived Thursday with a message from Lebanese President Amin Gemayel to President Hosni Mubarak.

Mr. Sulh's visit is a part of Beirut's efforts to rally support for the deal with Israel which was welcomed by Egypt.

Egypt has supported the pact and President Hosni Mubarak in a recent speech to the parliament implicitly urged Syria to drop its opposition to the agreement.

"It is inconceivable that the Arab position, whatever the circumstances are, should be the cause of extending the duration of the Israeli troop withdrawal or allowing attempts at partition and subversion to emerge in Lebanon," Mr. Mubarak said.

He praised President Reagan's "tremendous efforts" to bring about the agreement and welcomed further "endeavours" to boost the Middle East peace process.

Officials here said Mr. Habib's visit was within the framework of Cairo-Washington consultations

on Middle East developments.

### Al Ahram urges Israeli withdrawal

CAIRO (R) — An Egyptian newspaper Friday warned Israel against the use of force to settle disputes and called for its immediate troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

Al Ahram, which often reflects government thinking, said: "Israel should stop threatening military actions to settle disputes and should not link its withdrawal from Lebanon with that of other forces there."

"The use of force will prove unrewarding in the long term. Israel must immediately withdraw its troops from Lebanon and abandon its obsession with military action as the only means of bringing about truces," the newspaper said in an article written by its editor.

Publicly Egypt has said this week's troop withdrawal accord between Israel and Lebanon was a positive step on the way to a comprehensive Middle East settlement and has called on Syria to pull out its forces from Lebanon to allow the implementation of the accord.

Israel has said the withdrawal of its forces is contingent upon Syria doing the same with its troops.

## Arafat expects 'big events'

(Continued from page 1)

The Beirut French-language daily L'Orient-Le Jour reported Friday one of its correspondents had seen a half-hour exchange of light weapons fire between Israeli and Syrian positions in the Bekaa on Wednesday evening.

The paper said the exchange came after the Israelis fired flares to watch Syrian bulldozers building up front-line barricades.

Mr. Arafat has visited eastern Lebanon from Damascus at least five times in the past week, ostensibly to boost the morale of his forces, estimated at over 6,000 men.

### PLO mutiny

But Palestinian sources said his visits were aimed at quelling a so-far peaceful mutiny within PLO forces in Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat's supporters have played down reports of dissent, but a senior PLO commander indicated the seriousness of the situation Friday when he said he and his men were joining a protest against recent Arafat appointments.

Wasef Urreigat, commander of PLO artillery, told reporters in a Palestinian military camp 150 kilometres south of Damascus that some of his forces stationed in Syria were moving into Lebanon to join PLO dissidents and the rest would follow later.

The dissidents, headed by Col. Abu Musa, began what they called a "corrective movement" inside the mainstream Fatah commando group, headed by Mr. Arafat, 10 days ago.

They said they were protesting against Mr. Arafat giving senior posts to officers they think performed poorly during Israel's invasion of Lebanon last year.

In Damascus, most Palestinian sources pointed out the dissident movement had been peaceful and predicted Mr. Arafat would overcome the protests as he has done several times in the past.

### Reagan moves to sell F-16s

(Continued from page 1)

Administration officials said Mr. Reagan's decision to lift the embargo was triggered by Israel's agreement this week to withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

In notifying Congress formally the Defence Department said the sale was in keeping with U.S. policy to ensure that Israel had the arms needed "to defend itself within secure borders."

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French cultural attaché Bernard Malaozat Thursday gives a press conference in Amman during which he detailed the involvement of archaeologists from his country in Jordan (Petra photo)

## Cultural attaché outlines French depth of interest in Jordanian archaeology

AMMAN (Petra) — The French Cultural Attaché in Amman Bernard Malaozat said Thursday that France is showing an "increasing interest in Jordan's antiquities."

Speaking at a press conference at the French Cultural Centre, Mr. Malaozat said that France established an antiquities centre in Amman in 1978, which has undertaken several projects, particularly the excavation and repair work on Al Abd Palace in Iraq Al Amir area, which is the only site that dates back to the second century B.C., that is before Roman domination of the area.

Mr. Malaozat said that French

archaeological interest in Palestine and Jordan dates back to the early 19th century when its archaeologists first discovered the area, studied its antiquities and in 1862 published their findings.

Mr. Malaozat said that since 1976, work has been underway to repair the place in which the weight of each individual stone is 15 tonnes.

The second project the French are working on is the restoration of the murals in Al Qoubalyeh in the Irbid area, where there are Roman tombs decorated with coloured paintings. However, due to the high rate of humidity, most of

these paintings have begun to disappear.

The third French project, Mr. Malaozat said, is in Al Khirba Al Samra, which is a Byzantine site containing a number of churches. The fourth is in Jerash where a French team together with other foreign teams are undertaking exploration and repair work in the Ziyus area.

The University of Leone is also conducting studies on the Greek and Byzantine carvings in the Amman area with the aim of publishing all the old writings on Jordan, he said.

# U.S. can no more control world events

Still it is a fact that the ideas that once made the U.S. an economic giant travelled West to Japan and repeated the feat. And now they continue to travel west from east to West Asia and beyond. It is these vast global changes which are going on outside of the U.S. which may be one reason Americans have become so quiet. We can no longer control what goes on as we once did.

The logo of the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) is located in the bottom right corner. It features a stylized 'NAB' monogram above the text 'National Association of Broadcasters'.



## Talking straight Marwan Muasher

Special feature on the evolution of the Arabic language

# Birth, growth, decline, revival delineate the history of Arabic

By Ailsa Duff

Special to the Jordan Times

Like many languages, Arabic has passed through periods of florescence and periods of enervation. In the following article I have attempted to present to the reader a brief outline of the more significant developments in the history of the language. However, as many schools of thought concerning this matter exist, and as to expound them all would be a mammoth undertaking, I have only included two of them before the reader can appreciate that the information given is incomplete.

The Arabic script contains 28 letters or 29 if you include *hamza*. The three symbols for short vowels — *dammah, fathah, and kasrah* — have never been made a permanent part of the language with the exception of the *Qur'an*, where they are always written to ensure correct reading.

Most Arabic grammarians distinguish three parts of speech: nouns, verbs and particles. What are called adjectives, adverbs and pronouns in English are considered nouns in Arabic. Something very particular to Arabic is the ability the user has of making many words from only three consonants called 'radicals'. With the simple addition of vowels, prefixes or suffixes one can derive numerous new words. For example using the radicals *q-t-l* you have *qatil* (murderer), *qatal* (killed), *qatala* (murderous), *qital* (fight) and so on. Following this there are two genders — masculine and feminine — and three grammatical forms — singular, dual and plural.

The three main types of Arabic are as follows: classical Arabic which can be found in the *Qur'an* and the literature of mediaeval times; modern literary Arabic, which is based on the classical but has incorporated many new words; and finally the spoken lan-

For a long time, emotions have dictated the way we think, and consequently the way we speak, write and act. In our eyes, no speech, no article is effective unless it appeals to our emotions. Everything has to be dramatised, blown out of proportion. The content of a speech or an article becomes almost irrelevant as long as it is full of emotions, that might or might not have any relevance to reality.

Despite all our setbacks — largely due to the emotional, unrealistic way we think — we have hardly stopped or tried revising our ways of action. I don't know whether we are prisoners of a language that lends itself to emotion, or the other way around. Whatever the case, our thoughts and action have been branded by a sense of sensationalism that lacks sound thinking and leads to disastrous results.

One of the first prerequisites for achieving a better tomorrow is to

have sound reasoning, the ability to think clearly and plan effectively away from emotions. This is not to say that we cannot dream, only that we are willing to pay the price to make our dreams come true. Some Arabs today are finally realising this and have started to avoid being emotional in thought and action. Some have even gone to extremes and started doubting the sincerity of anyone who acts or writes emotionally, and with good reason.

Sometimes, though, one becomes so frustrated at what happens in our part of the world, at the ridiculous amount of cowardice committed in the name of bravery, of misjudgement committed in the name of insight, that one wants to throw reasoning away. In a world where traitors are made heroes and heroes traitors, where dream policies are the norm, one starts doubting whether reasoning, analysis or planning will ever triumph. Somehow in

such cases, the primitive, emotional methods of cursing and screaming, even though they are futile, manage to let someone's frustration out much better than the civilised way of analytically discussing what happened, why, and what is the next step to take.

Issam Sartawi was murdered last month. I did not know Dr. Sartawi personally, nor am I overly familiar with all his views and philosophies. In fact, I had never heard of the guy till his name started appearing frequently in the news after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last year. As a layman, though, I do know one thing about Dr. Sartawi. He was a man of reason, a rarity in our society, and because of this, he is a dead man today, murdered not by the enemy he fought for so long against, but by a should-be friend whom he happened to have a difference of opinion with. So what's new in this part of the world?

Dr. Sartawi was not exactly a household name in the Arab World, even though he did much to further his people's cause. To be famous and known and respected here, I am afraid, means to deliver fiery speeches, to be mere dreamer. People who analyse and speak with any degree of intellect are simply not popular, for the language they speak is dry, boring, and difficult to understand. It also is addressed at stimulating the mind, something far more difficult than stimulating the heart.

It is simply another incident to show that democracy is just another world in the Arab World. We speak of democracy, we invent new forms of it, we have the guts to claim we are democratic, but the moment we disagree with someone, we take the easiest and most cowardly way out: we shoot him. It would be wrong to assume that the murder of Issam Sartawi was an isolated incident of "un-

democracy". Sartawi are being killed routinely every day in the Arab World.

After all, the murderer was not merely trying to destroy the body of Dr. Sartawi, rather the mind and ideas enclosed in that body. As such, murders like this one are not uncommon. Otherwise, how can one explain someone divorcing his wife because she had an opinion he did not agree with, or parents refusing to discuss matters with their children if they did not share identical views, or the censorship of newspapers if they did not happen to agree with state policy, or the curbing of freedoms of all kinds, or...

Issam Sartawi was hailed as a defender of free thought, of democracy, as a man of reason. We tend to forget, though, that just as we hail him today, we denied him only few months ago the right to speak, just speak, in front of a council of which he is a member.

What democracy is this that we talk about?

I am afraid we are still a nation intolerant of different opinions on all levels. Everyone seems to think he has a monopoly on truth, and if he has the means to enforce his version of the truth (and suppress others) he will. If he doesn't, he talks of democracy.

The reason is simple. We misunderstand democracy. Far democracy cannot be planted like grass and expected to grow in one month. A nation does not decide it wants to have democracy and become democratic overnight. Rather, you work at democracy. You engrave it in children's minds like you engrave love of their country. You teach them to appreciate it and learn of its virtues.

Only then will they grow up to know the true meaning and full extent of democracy. Only then will actions like Sartawi's murder create a wave of fury and disgust

among all factions of the nation, not an emotional outbreak followed by indifference the next morning. And only then will actions like these become isolated incidents instead of the norm. Only then will democracy become a way of life, not a word one uses when it is convenient to use, and disposes of when it no longer serves one's purposes.

Until then, we can only stick to reason. It seems trivial, rather stating the obvious, to say it is a sign of health, not weakness, to differ in opinion. It is also sad that one feels one has to say it over and over again. But as long as we feel we monopolise the truth, as long as we will use bullets instead of reason to enforce our opinions, Issam Sartawi will not be the last to fall, just as he was not the first. We, in the meantime, will have a difficult time convincing people that we possess qualities of civility and bravery, not cowardice.

guage, which is composed of numerous dialects.

Arabic, which belongs to the Semitic group of languages such as Aramaic and Syriac, can trace its origin back to the north-western region of the Arabian peninsula or more specifically to the city of Mecca and its environs. It is believed by some to have been one of several dialects spoken by the Quraysh tribe which held an important position of wealth and power in Mecca. Others say that the language has a divine origin.

The Arabic script, which is written right to left, was derived from Aramaic via the Nabataean cursive script. However, before and during early Islamic times the writing of Arabic was quite faulty. It was not until after the seventh century that the script was gradually fixed.

### Mainly spoken

In pre-Islamic and early Islamic times (c. 500-661 A.D.) Arabic was mainly a spoken language and was restricted to the Arabian peninsula, as was a regional language. Other early Arabic dialects that existed at this time gradually disappeared. It is difficult to determine exactly when and where Arabic became a distinct dialect but one fact that can be stated is that these years between 500-661 A.D. produced a splendid wealth of rich and elaborate oral literature.

Pre-Islamic poetry was the most cherished of artistic manifestations and undoubtedly Arabic was an important medium of this poetry. Rhyming prose was used by the poets, who held an influential position amongst the people. There were three categories of person who kept alive this literary culture. The poet, the orator and the *rawi*. The latter of these was a professional reciter, probably with several generations of *rawis* behind him. Legends, proverbs, poetry and traditions of

the past were recited by the *rawis* and they made a great contribution to the preservation of pre-Islamic lore.

In early Islamic times correct speech and oral eloquence were marks of wisdom and qualities unsurpassed. They continued to be admired and appreciated more than everyday speech (*lahn*).

Writing was little used then, but between the years 610-632 A.D. it made great leaps as the most powerful work of literature in Arabic — the *Qur'an* — was evolving. By the seventh century the art of calligraphy was developing and Arabic became a major medium of artistic expression. The principal types of script are *Kufi*, *Thuluth*, *Farsi*, *Naskhi* and *Ruq'ah*. These are still used today for different purposes.

Before we leave this period it is necessary to mention something of the *Qur'an*, for it played a significant role in bringing about the subsequent codification of the language. The *Qur'an*, which means recitation, is believed by Muslims to be the message of Islam as handed down by the Angel Gabriel to the Prophet Muhammad, and Arabic is believed by Muslims to be the language of a revealed religion (*lughat din samawi*). Although one can detect foreign words in the *Qur'an*, it represents, in the opinion of many, the highest linguistic achievement of the Arabic language. Revealed in the Makkah dialect of the Quraysh tribe, the *Qur'an* provided a firm foundation for the language and facilitated the rapid development and dissemination of Arabic, transforming it from an obscure dialect to one of the great languages of our times.

With the rise of Islam the scribe achieved significance and was no longer living in the shadow of the poet, who for many years had been a stature much above him.

During the Umayyad dynasty (661-750 A.D.) the quality of

Arabic improved tremendously. It was the language of the state and religion and also vehicle of abundant literature.

Poetry remained worldly rather than religious, whereas oratory took on a religious dimension not previously held. Although the *rawiyyah* continued in their role as the bearers of oral tradition, they were gradually being replaced by the scribe, the preserver of the written word.

At the turn of the seventh century, Caliph Abd al-Malik (685-705 A.D.) introduced reforms which resulted in Arabic virtually superseding over all the other languages found within the vast Umayyad empire. Slowly Arabic as the language of state and culture supplanted Greek and Aramaic in Palestine and Syria, Coptic in Egypt, Latin and Berber in North Africa and Spain and last of all Persian in the eastern provinces.

### Long struggle

Nevertheless, this domination of Arabic was successful only after a long struggle. When the empire first expanded, absorbing many foreign lands, the realisation that Arabic lacked vocabulary, among other things, was sorely evident. With their own linguistic tradition, the more sophisticated societies of the conquered lands required administrative, political, legal and other expressions which Arabic at that stage did not contain. Information concerning translations under the Umayyad dynasty is scanty; however the interest in foreign works was already born and in the following centuries it gained tremendous impetus.

In 750 A.D. the Abbasids — who claimed descent from Abbas, the uncle of Prophet Muhammad — gained the seat of power and for the next 500 years their dynasty prevailed. The coming of the Abbasids marked a socio-intellectual revolution. Arabic

developed its greatest potential for expression and had the capacity for delineating abstractions in any field of knowledge — astronomy, theology, medicine and so forth — despite the fact that this was a politically tumultuous period.

Although the Abbasids lost control over Spain and most of northwest Africa, this did not affect the usage of Arabic as an instrument of learning and society. Arabic flourished in Spanish soil as a medium of intellectual expression and a close cultural interdependence remained between the Maghreb (Spain and northwest Africa) and the Muslim world.

Great credit must go to Caliph al-Ma'mun (813-833 A.D.) who established a House of Wisdom (*bayt al-hikmah*) where students of higher education were given official sponsorship. A bureau of translation was included in this institution and works on mathematics, geography, medicine, philosophy and astronomy were rendered into Arabic. The adoption of foreign sciences through translations, principally from Greek, was necessary in order to develop the technical terms needed to express new thoughts.

Meo of learning such as Al-Khalil Ibn Ahmad, supposed inventor of Arabic grammar; Ibn Hisham, historian; Al-Khwarizmi, geographer; Ibn Sina, philosopher and physician; Al-Mutanabbi, poet; Hunayn Ibn Ishaq, translator, constitute a small handful of the many meo who made valuable contributions to Arabic in the ninth and tenth centuries.

Educational centres such as the Universities of Cordova and Toledo in Spain and the Al-Azhar in Cairo were established. Toledo occupied the place of honour in transmitting Arabic culture to Europe. It was the golden age of Arabic literature and libraries abounded with works of all kinds.

At the University of Cordova it was Ibn Hazm who first recognised that Syriac, Hebrew and Arabic were kindred dialects.

During these years important contributions were made to Western languages — Spanish, Portuguese and English. Words such as alcohol, lemon, sugar, rice, cipher, algebra, arsenal, to name but a few, were either of direct Arabic origin or were transmitted through the medium of Arabic. Arabic continued to influence other languages particularly Turkish and Persian throughout the eleventh century. Yet the decline of the stature of Arabic had already begun. It is significant to note that this period of decline in the Muslim world corresponded with a period of resurgence in Europe.

The period of deterioration can best be placed from the end of the Abbasid dynasty in 1258 A.D. to the early 1800s, a span of approximately 600 years. It is difficult to suggest any one factor that led to this intellectual stagnation and it is more likely to have been a complex combination of many factors. However certain events that took place within these six centuries can be seen to be partly responsible.

Recurrent invasions of Muslim lands by east Asiatic hordes caused Arabic to give way to the local languages of Persian and Turkish, despite the fact that most of these people embraced Islam. Exceptions to this situation are two great Turkish intellectuals who wrote in Arabic — Tas-kopruzadeh (died 1560 A.D.) and Hajji Khalifah (died 1657 A.D.) — as well as other Muslim scholars.

This is not to say that Arabic ceased to exist. Indeed notable progress was made in the field of encyclopaedias and commentaries, especially in the thirteenth century. One example of this is Al-Nuwayri's *adab* works. But overall literary Arabic suffered enormously.

The arrival of the sixteenth century brought with it the steady loss of Arab lands to the Ottoman Turks. Most of these lands remained under Turkish control until World War I when they fell in the European powers. Arabs who aspired to hold positions of officialdom in the Turkish administration learnt Turkish in preference to Arabic.

Realisation of the linguistic deterioration came in the nineteenth century. Although Arabic had retained much of its importance in the religious life of Muslims, it was difficult for people to comprehend in its classical form, and once again Arabic was unable to express new scientific and abstract ideas. It lacked the vocabulary of modern life.

The revival of Arabic in the nineteenth century can be attributed to many factors. The following points are only a few of these, not all.

The contact between the East and the West was a very significant factor. In many ways it was similar to mediaeval times when the Arab-Muslims incorporated many foreign elements into Arabic, but there existed a major difference. In the early years of the Islamic empire the Arab-Muslims were to ascendancy; they had been victorious and possessed a certain self-assurance. However this was not the story of the nineteenth century Arabs who had been living in a state of subjection and relative diffidence. Increasing exposure to the West combined with the development and growth of nationalism gave birth to a feeling which aimed at self-identification.

Arabic emerged as a symbol of religious-cultural regeneration and became a potent force in the National Movement. The language took on a new dimension. It became a secular symbol of a national creed as embodied in the concept of 'urubah' (Arabism). However, in the process of revitalisation an

ever-widening gap was formed between classical and modern Arabic. New concepts in arts and sciences as well as neologisms affected the language. Two schools of thought existed concerning this matter. One group was in favour of solving the linguistic problems by strict adherence to tradition and the other proposed radical reforms.

Intellectual leaders such as Taha Husayn and Ahmad Amin called for practical steps to simplify the standard language in order to make it attractive to students and masses alike. In 1956 a Conference of Arab Academies for Linguistics was held in Damascus to examine the progress of Arabic as a modern language.

Together with Islam, Arabic was, and maybe still is, a major bond of kinship among the emerging Muslim states. The historical significance of Arabic cannot fail to be recognised. The language served as a medium of artistic and cultural expression. It was an instrument of Islam and it was a mastery of contemporary nationalism.

In 1980 there were 142 million speakers of Arabic in the world (Ref: "World Christian Encyclopedia and Comparative Survey", David B. Barrett, Oxford University Press, 1982), ranking it the fifth language. Problems still face Arabic, but as Tawfiq al-Hakim, a reformer of Arabic and a playwright said in the 1920s "...the language is the most precious gift left Arabs. It lived with ancestors and outlived them. It had to contend with difficulties and proved to be stronger than they were. Time mocked it but it did not exhaust itself. Events overtook it but it was not overcome. It is the soul of the Arabs. It puts a shirt on them when their bodies are smitten. Their life was protected by it, their traditions were preserved in it. It is the homeland, nationalism and life..."

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

**MAIN CHANNEL**  
15:30 ..... *Koran*  
16:00 Live transmission via satellite from Wembley, F.A. Cup: Manchester v. Brighton  
17:50 ..... *Cartoons*  
18:10 ..... *The Palace*  
18:30 ..... *Adventures of Long John Silver*  
18:55 ..... *Health Programme*  
20:00 ..... *News in Arabic*  
20:30 ..... *Arabic Series*  
21:40 ..... *Arabic Film*  
23:10 ..... *News in Arabic*

### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ..... *French Programme*  
19:00 ..... *News in French*  
19:30 ..... *News in Hebrew*  
20:30 ..... *M.A.S.H.*  
21:00 ..... *Documentary: People of Many Lands*  
21:30 ..... *Saturday Variety Show*  
22:00 ..... *News in English*  
22:15 ..... *Feature Film: The Rat Race*  
Tony Curtis, Debbie Reynolds

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88.5 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.60 KHz. SW

07:10 ..... *Morning Show*  
07:30 ..... *News Bulletin*  
08:00 ..... *News Summary*  
08:30 ..... *News Summary*  
09:00 ..... *Pop Session*  
09:30 ..... *News Bulletin*  
10:00 ..... *Pinkie Time*  
10:30 ..... *News Summary*  
11:00 ..... *News Summary*  
11:30 ..... *Instrumentals*  
12:00 ..... *Jordan Weekly*  
12:30 ..... *Special Feature*  
13:00 ..... *News Summary*  
13:30 ..... *Special Feature*  
14:00 ..... *Great Books of Islam*  
14:30 ..... *Newsdesk*  
15:00 ..... *Top Twenty*  
15:30 ..... *Date with a Star*  
16:00 ..... *News Summary*  
16:30 ..... *Classical Concert*  
17:00 ..... *News Summary*  
17:30 ..... *First Spin*  
18:00 ..... *News Summary*  
18:30 ..... *Country Music*  
19:00 ..... *News Headlines, Sign Off*

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 The Classic Album 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 British Press Review 07:15 About Britain 07:30 New Ideas 07:40 Book Choice 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Album Time 09:00 World News 09:09 News about Britain 09:15 From the Weeklies 09:20 Classical Record Review 09:45 Newsdesk U.K. 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 The Champion 10:30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 U.S. Letter 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Science in Action 12:15 What's New 12:30 Just a Minute 13:00 World News 13:09 News about Britain 13:15 About Britain 13:20 Meridian 13:40 Radio Newsworld 14:15 Anything Goes 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 Commentary 15:15 Network U.K. 15:30 The Classic Album 16:00 Sunday Special 16:30 Arranged for the Piano 17:00 Radio Newsworld 17:15 Sunday Special 18:15 Sunday Special 20:00 World News 20:09 News about Britain 20:15 Private Lives 20:30 Just Between Ourselves 21:45 The Classic Album 22:00 World News 22:09 Commentary 22:15 Good Books 22:30 Cup Final Highlights 23:00 The Golden Age of Opera 23:15 The Brotherhood of Brass 23:30 Wagner in London 24:00 World News 24:09 From Our Own Correspondent 06:30 New Ideas 06:40 Reflections 06:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:09 Commentary 01:15 Letterbox 01:30 Meridian

### VOICE OF AMERICA

1260, 7205, 11925, 15205

05:00 The Breakfast Show: News, Information, Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Report, Interviews, Answers to Listener's Questions, Science Digest, News Summary at 30 minute past the hour. 17:00 News 17:10 This Week 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 American Viewpoints 18:30 Press Conference USA 19:00 News 19:10 This Week 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News Weekend Survey of World News, Correspondent's Reports, Music, Cultural Events and Features

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### EXHIBITIONS

"Most Ancient Jordan: Pan Half Million Years" at the American Centre.  
"French Contributions to Jordanian Archaeology" at the French Cultural Centre.

### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre - Tel. 6610267  
American Centre ..... 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37000  
Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 4203  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Haya Arts Centre ..... 663195  
Hussein Youth City ..... 66781  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793  
Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 664251  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 843555

### MUSEUMS

Fallah Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries. A collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Leisweibeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.  
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Lions Philadelphia Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.  
Rotary Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Elghai Circle. Tel. 815261.

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman, Tel. 24390.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabal Leisweibeh, 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Hussein, 661757.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abdali, 22541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabal Amman, 43453.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 75261.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 71751.  
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

### PRAYER TIMES

02:59 ..... Fair  
04:34 ..... (Sunrise) Shuruq  
11:32 ..... Dhulh  
11:53 ..... 'Asr  
18:02 ..... Maghreb  
18:06 ..... Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport, tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

06:45 ..... Cairo (EA)  
08:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
09:05 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
09:15 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
09:35 ..... Karachi, Dubai (RJ)  
09:40 ..... Dhahran (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
10:00 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
10:15 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA)  
17:00 ..... Belgrade, Istanbul (RJ)  
17:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
17:00 ..... Rio de Janeiro (LA)  
17:15 ..... Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)  
17:15 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
17:45 ..... Madrid, Tripoli (RJ)  
18:00 ..... Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)  
18:05 ..... Rome (Alitalia)  
18:20 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
19:40 ..... Frankfurt (LA)  
19:55 ..... Cairo (EA)  
20:15 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
00:20 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
00:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
00:45 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

### DEPARTURES

04:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
07:00 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
07:40 ..... Beirut, Paris (AF)  
08:05 ..... Cairo (EA)  
09:05 ..... Rome (Alitalia)  
11:00 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)  
11:15 ..... Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Athens (GA)  
11:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
12:00 ..... London (RJ)  
12:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
12:00 ..... Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)  
12:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
17:30 ..... Baghdad (LA)  
18:45 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
18:00 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
19:00 ..... Doha, Muscat (GA)

### MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in J.S.

Belgian franc ..... 72.5/ 72.9  
Dutch guilder ..... 128.7/ 129.5  
Egyptian pound ..... 332.2/ 335.2  
French franc ..... 48.1/ 48.4  
Iraqi dinar ..... 490/ 501.2  
Italian lire (for 100) ..... 34.3/ 34.5  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 153.1/ 154  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1237/ 1232.5  
Lebanese lira ..... 85.4/ 86.1  
Omani rial ..... 103.4/ 104.1  
Qatari riyal ..... 97.4/ 98  
Saudi riyal ..... 103.8/ 104.3  
Swedish crown ..... 47.7/ 48  
Swiss franc ..... 173.7/ 174.7  
Syrian lira ..... 62.7/ 63.5  
UAE dirham ..... 98.2/ 98.6  
U.K. sterling pound ..... 556/ 559.3  
U.S. dollar ..... 358/ 360  
W. German mark ..... 144.8/ 145.7

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fair, with southwesterly moderate winds. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C.

Amman ..... 12/25  
Agaba ..... 18/33  
Cairo ..... 15/29  
Jordan Valley ..... 17/32

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 24, Agaba 32. Humidity readings: Amman 22 per cent, Agaba 30 per cent.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance ..... 193, 75111  
First aid, fire, police ..... 199  
Blood bank ..... 121  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 66311  
Fire headquarters ..... 32090-3  
Police rescue ..... 192, 31111, 37777  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
Traffic police ..... 65990-1  
Electric Power Co. ..... 36381-2  
Municipal water service ..... 71125-8

### HOSPITALS

## SPORTS

## FIFA awards Mexico '86 World Cup finals

STOCKHOLM (R) — Mexico overcame "the Kissinger Factor" here Friday to become the first country to be awarded the World Cup soccer finals for a second time.

The International Football Federation (FIFA) executive committee gave its unanimous consent without a formal vote to Mexico staging the 1986 finals. They were previously held in Mexico 13 years ago.

Mexico's selection was widely regarded as a certainty following the announcement last March by a special FIFA sub-committee that rival candidates the United States and Canada had not met the required conditions for staging the finals. But some observers felt the presence here of Henry Kissinger, former U.S. Secretary of State and chairman of his country's World Cup Organising Committee, might sway FIFA.

In the event, though, Kissinger's renowned skills as a negotiator proved of no consequence. "He cut little ice with me," com-

mented FIFA Vice-President Harry Cavan of Northern Ireland after hearing Kissinger put the U.S. case to the executive committee.

The three delegations each appeared before the FIFA executive Friday morning prior to the decision being announced. The Canadians spent 30 minutes presenting their case, the Mexicans just eight minutes and the Americans nearly an hour.

However, FIFA President Joao Havelange made it clear at a news conference that the executive committee's decision was based on the findings of the special sub-committee who ruled that only Mexico had submitted a valid claim by the March 11 deadline.

The sub-committee dismissed the U.S. and Canadian claims on the grounds that teams would have to travel excessive distances in North America and that Canada were offering only nine stadiums instead of 12. Subsequently an official inspection team went to Mexico but declined to visit either

the United States or Canada.

After Friday's decision was announced neither the Americans nor the Canadians were prepared to speculate on suggestions that certain hidden factors were behind Mexico's selection. These included reported links between FIFA and Televisa, the Mexican television network which is expected to win a lucrative contract to cover the finals.

Kissinger, a self-proclaimed football fanatic, presented himself as a gallant loser. "I congratulate Mexico for having been selected and I am sure they will stage the finals with distinction. It is a country I like very much and I spend a month there every year. I will certainly go there for the finals in 1986."

He said his delegation, which included the great Brazilian player Pele and former West German captain Franz Beckenbauer, had put their case on the merits of the U.S. claim "and there was not any criticism of Mexico."

"But obviously I presented our

case with inadequate eloquence," he added.

The Canadians were more clearly disappointed and at a news conference held up for comparison a copy of the Mexican submission which was presented to the executive committee, and amounted to only a few pages, and their own, which was substantial.

Jim Fleming, President of the Canadian Soccer Association, said Canada would probably now go for the 1994 finals.

Asked why the Mexican delegation had spent such a short time before the executive committee, Mexican Football Federation President Rafael del Castillo said: "I needed only one minute to convince them."

He admitted he was surprised that it was a unanimous decision but "we Mexicans fulfilled all the rules and we gave the guarantees from our government."

"From a morale point of view it is very important for us to show the world that we know how to organise such a big event," de Cas-

tillo said. "And for the Mexican people it will be a good fiesta."

Havelange said FIFA would meet Mexico's World Cup committee in June to discuss arrangements for the 24-team finals in 1986. It was after FIFA announced last year that the 24-team format, introduced for the 1982 finals in Spain, would be retained that Colombia, the original choice as hosts, said it could no longer stage them.

## Mexico wakes up, begins to celebrate

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexico woke up Friday morning to hear it had been awarded the 1986 World Cup finals and soccer-mad fans immediately took to the streets to celebrate.

The news, announced by the International Football Federation (FIFA) in Stockholm, was broadcast live by television stations at 5:30 a.m. (11:30 GMT).

Shortly after, colourful Mariachi bands with trumpets and

wide brimmed sombreros were reported to be out in the streets of the southern town of Coahuila.

Rafael del Castillo, President of the Mexican Football Federation, told television viewers Mexico had been awarded the "Mundial" because it showed FIFA it had the ability and the desire to be host.

While officials seemed delighted by FIFA's decision, most of Mexico City's 16 million inhabitants appeared to take it in their sleepy stride.

"Mexico has it? It's probably a good thing for the economy but really it's just a big party for the Mexicans," said a 23-year-old mechanic.

In 1970, 3.5 million people watched the 16-team tournament and officials expect to draw six million visitors, spending an average of \$1,000 each, when the 24 nations arrive in three years time.

But an elderly cigarette vendor did not believe the money would trickle down to her.

## Aberdeen chases 2nd piece of silverware

GLASGOW (R) — Aberdeen, the team which shot to instant stardom by outclassing Real Madrid last week, should land their second major trophy when they meet Glasgow Rangers in the Scottish Cup final at Hampden Park, Glasgow on Saturday.

Having taken possession of the European Cup-Winners' Cup by beating Real 2-1 in Gothenburg, the exciting young Aberdeen side will be confident of repeating last year's emphatic 4-1 final victory over Rangers.

The Glasgow club have endured a miserable season and will no doubt be hoping Aberdeen will be content to rest on their laurels. But it is hard to see the players who have become the toast of Europe settling for runners-up medals.

Whatever the result, Rangers are guaranteed a place in next season's Cup-Winners' Cup, a trophy they won in 1972, but their fierce fans have grown weary of a depressing run of failures.

Rumours are rife in Scotland that should Rangers fall again—they lost the League Cup final to arch-rivals Celtic and could finish only fourth in the

championship—there will be a change of management next season with Aberdeen boss Alex Ferguson favourite to replace John Greig.

Whether Ferguson could be tempted to leave the club he led to European glory remains in doubt, however, and Greig can rightly point out that this will be his eighth successive Scottish Cup final as player and manager.

But all the pressure will be on Rangers who have seen unfashionable Dundee United win the championship. Celtic take the League Cup and Aberdeen emerge as one of the best outfits in Britain.

On paper, Rangers have little chance. They lack Aberdeen's quality in defence and have no-one to match the fire-power of Eric Black, Mark McGhee and Peter Weir up front.

But Greig can always be depended upon to instil pride in his players and if Robert Russell and Robert Prytz, who scored twice in Sweden's 5-1 win over Cyprus in the European Championship in midweek, can take control of the midfield Rangers could cause an upset.

## Brighton likely to come back to earth with a bump

LONDON (R) — Barring an astonishing upset Manchester United will beat Brighton in the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup final at Wembley on Saturday.

But the unfashionable south coast club have already upstaged their more glamorous rivals... United will travel to Wembley by bus, albeit a luxury, air-conditioned coach, while over-riding Brighton will be peering down on them from a helicopter.

The flamboyant Jimmy Melia, their 45-year-old manager who is known as the "disco-kid", has done a lot to put the fun back in football since he took over at Brighton in December, but perhaps his travel arrangements have a more practical side.

United will be appearing at Wembley for the ninth time and many of their stars are on first name terms with the bulldozer.

Brighton, by contrast, will be making their first visit and probably have a better chance of spotting the stadium from the air—it would certainly have done little for their confidence had they been forced to stop and ask directions.

Brighton, who have never previously been as far as the quarter-finals in their 83-year history, have been rightly cast in the Cinderella role.

And while they will certainly be going to the hall on Saturday they will also be going into the second

division next year—only the third club ever to achieve the dubious distinction of reaching the F.A. Cup final and being relegated in the same season.

That is why Melia is determined his players should enjoy the big day to the full.

Brighton are one of the poorest teams to reach the final in modern times but they have found inspiration in the Cup and United will do well to remember how they conquered Liverpool away from home in the fifth round.

But they had the swashbuckling Steve Hoster at centre-half that day. On Cup final afternoon the high England international will be among the 100,000 spectators, as he begins a two-match suspension.

One Brighton player, midfielder Gordon Smith, will set a unique record when he steps out onto the Wembley pitch.

Earlier this season Smith returned on loan to his former club Glasgow Rangers and played in the Scottish League Cup final against city rivals Celtic. He is likely to pick up his second Cup runners-up medal against United.

The one man who poses a serious threat to United, beaten in the League Cup final by Liverpool, is midfielder Jimmy Case, one of the hardest and most accurate shots in the game.

United, on the other hand, boast a glittering array of big

names such as England captain Bryan Robson and Dutch maestro Arnold Muhren.

And strikers Frank Stapleton and Norman Whiteside can be expected to run till they drop in a bid to impress manager Ron Atkinson.

For next season one of them will be relegated to the reserves if, as seems likely, Atkinson succeeds in beating off the challenges of Liverpool, Tottenham, Aston Villa and Newcastle for the signature of Glasgow Celtic's goal-scoring phenomenon, Charlie Nicholas.

## Dalglish receives 'Footballer of the Year' award

LONDON (R) — Liverpool's Kenny Dalglish joined English soccer's list of all-time greats Thursday night when he was presented with the "Footballer of the Year" trophy by Pele at a dinner in London.

Dalglish, 32, the most capped Scot in history is only the fourth player to have taken the award twice, joining Stanley Matthews, Tom Finney and Danny Blanchflower.

Pele stopped off in London en route for Stockholm where he was supporting the United States' claims to stage the 1986 World Cup finals.

## Turbo charge to the front in Belgian Grand Prix practice

FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium (R) — Frenchman Alain Prost led a parade of turbo-charged cars into the top eight places during opening practice for Sunday's Belgian Grand Prix motor race at Spa Francorchamps Friday.

Predictions that the turbo brigade would outclass World Champion Keke Rosberg of Finland and the other drivers using the reliable but less powerful Cosworth engine proved correct during the first competitive session on the revised, but still superfast Ardennes circuit.

Prost set a pace setting lap of two minutes 4.62 seconds in his Renault early in the hour long session while Rosberg did remarkably well to put his Williams into ninth place on the starting grid with 2:07.98.

In between was Brazilian Nelson Piquet and Frenchman Patrick Tambay, the two other drivers completing the breakaway quartet at the head of the World Championships standings.

Brabham driver Piquet, currently two points ahead of Prost in the title chase, had the fourth best time of 2:15.63 and third place Tambay was second quickest in 2:14.63 in his Ferrari.

Rosberg certainly found the revised 6.95-km Spa circuit, which is hosting a Grand Prix for the first

since 1970, a rather different proposition from the confined atmosphere of Monaco where he triumphed last Sunday.

He needed all his hard-earned experience to keep the turbo cars in sight as they disappeared down the snaking Spa hills at speeds approaching 340 kph.

Seasoned campaigners such as Austrian Niki Lauda and Britain's John Watson were not so fortunate although the McLaren duo made up for last weekend's non appearance on the Monaco grid by returning the 15th and 20th best times respectively.

It keeps them among the field of 26 cars for the 42 lap (292.52 km) race.

Belgian Thierry Boutsen, who has replaced Brazilian Chico Serra

in the Arrows team, made an impressive Formula One debut by finishing 18th.

Prost reported no major problems after the initial session and his remarks were echoed by several other drivers.

The only first-day incident occurred during the untimed run earlier when the Theodore of Venezuelan Johnny Cecotto was badly damaged in an accident.

Cecotto was unhurt but angry and claimed another car had pulled out in front of him in order to pass a slower car moments after leaving the pit.

"I had to serve to miss it and hit the barrier very hard," said the former world 351 cc motorcycle champion.

## Holmes defends WBC title

LAS VEGAS (R) — Larry Holmes, making his 15th defence, and Michael Dokes, his first, are heavily favoured to retain their shares of the world heavyweight boxing title here Friday night.

The 33-year-old Holmes, unbeaten in 42 fights, starts a 7-1 favourite over unbeaten but little-known American compatriot Tim Witherspoon in a 12-round bout for the World Boxing Council (WBC) title.

Dokes, 24, also unbeaten with

## Nicholas to join English club

GLASGOW, Scotland (R) — Scotland striker Charlie Nicholas, the hottest property in British soccer, is set to cross the border and join an English League club, it has been announced.

Nicholas, scorer of 52 goals for Scottish Premier Division Celtic this season, played in a friendly against Finn Harps in Ireland Wednesday night and afterwards admitted: "I have played my last game for Celtic."

His contract with the Glasgow

club ends on Saturday and English sides Tottenham, Arsenal and Liverpool are all reported to be in the race to sign the 21-year-old player.

But English Football Association (F.A.) Cup finalists Manchester United must be favourites to land his signature.

Nicholas said: "I believe United have got it all going for them. I reckon they are headed for stadium and I would love to share in it."

## Amman Little League

## Game Scores May 20

## T-Ball

Alfa Laval 16  
Chase Manhattan 19  
Arab Wings 14  
AIK 22

Mariott 14  
American Express 12  
Grindley's 13  
Jordan Express 5

## Baseball-Mids

Cairo-Amman Bank 25  
Telcom 10  
Intercontinental Hotel 8

International Traders 6  
Citi Bank 8  
Ellis 6

## Baseball-Seniors

Royal Falcons 9  
Salute 12

Foxboro 9  
Foxboro 2



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\* COFRAN MEANS ECONOMY ON: LUBRICANTS, IMMOBILIZATION, LABOUR AND SPARE PARTS.

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DEUX SECRETARIES-DACTYLOGRAPHES (l'une qui travaillerait de 9 heures à 13 heures 30 et l'autre de 15 heures à 19 heures 30)

DES REDACTEURS-TRADUCTEURS (horaires de travail: 14h30-19h30 certaines matinales).

S'adresser: Programme en Francais (tel. 73 111e 117, poste (219) P.O. Box 1041 Amman (Jordan).

## LEO

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attractive prices

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- Egyptian gallabiyeh for women
- Women's slippers

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## TELECOMMUNICATION CORPORATION

Tender No. TCC 17/83

Telecommunications Corporation

- For procurement of (100,000) telephone sets.
- Invitation to study the establishment of a factory for the production of telephone sets.

The telecommunications Corporation announces that the closing date for submission of proposals for the above mentioned tender has been extended up-to 1400 hour, Saturday July 16, 1983 instead of June 8, 1983.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail  
Director General  
Telecommunication Corporation  
Amman - Jordan

## BRIDGE FESTIVAL

The Jordan Bridge Association will hold its Second Annual Bridge Festival at the Commodore Hotel on May 25, 26 and 27 for open pairs, and on May 28 and 29 for teams of four. Top players from Cyprus, Greece, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Kuwait will be participating.

Handsome prizes will be awarded to the winners. The festival is sponsored by Datsun/Nissan, Bridgestone tyres, Lada cars, the Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette Company and Max Factor, with the cooperation of the Commodore Hotel.

For further information and registration, contact Mr. Awaad Haddad, 36320, daily between 5:30 - 8:30 p.m.

The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities together with Alfa the Royal Jordanian airline.

## Present:-

The 10th annual Aqaba water skiing festival

Featuring straight from Florida, the United States of America.

The world famous Cypress Garden Show, from the 25 - 29 of May.

Daily water skiing shows and competitions will be held at the Aquamarina Hotel Club sea front.

Tickets are on sale at:

- 1- Rasha Tours: 21175
- 2- Abha Tours: 663100
- 3- Moushtaha Tours: 36410
- 4- Bestours: 669532
- 5- Al Ahlia Tours: 42670
- 6- Kamal Tours: 666522

# U.S. trade deficit with Japan appears likely to grow further

TOKYO (R) — The United States' huge trade deficit with Japan appeared likely to grow and provide further support for protectionism in the U.S., Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said Friday.

Mr. Baldrige, visiting Tokyo for talks with Japanese leaders on bilateral trade problems, told the Japan National Press Club that while a number of problems had been solved many U.S. products still did not have free access to the Japanese market.

He said the Reagan administration had successfully resisted protectionist legislation in Congress aimed, particularly at Japan, but pressure for protectionism remained strong.

"There is evidence that our trade deficit will continue to grow, and that the domestic consensus which supports free trade will be

further eroded," Mr. Baldrige said.

Reiterating a central theme of his talks, he said there was a growing belief in the U.S. that the Japanese government's policy of nurturing new industries and helping to restructure declining ones undermined trade liberalization.

Mr. Baldrige noted that the U.S. trade deficit with Japan rose to a record \$17 billion last year from \$6 billion in 1981 and said it was likely to be even higher this year.

He said U.S. criticism was not confined to Japan, but extended to the industrial policies of the European Economic Community (EEC) and Canada.

The secretary said that every country had the right to develop industrial policies but when they affected trade with other countries

they became a cause for concern.

At a later meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, he delivered a letter from President Reagan expressing appreciation for Mr. Nakasone's leadership in dealing with bilateral trade problems, U.S. officials said.

They said Mr. Baldrige proposed that U.S. companies in the relevant fields be permitted to participate in Japanese planning for the rationalization and revitalization of depressed industries.

The Japanese government recently adopted a new law to facilitate the restructuring of seven depressed industries, including aluminum smelting, petrochemicals and ferro-alloys, to reduce surplus capacity.

U.S. officials accompanying Mr. Baldrige said Washington was concerned that such measures acted as a form of protectionism, but the Japanese government has denied this.

They said the secretary told Nakasone he hoped that both sides could make further progress in solving their trade problems and Mr. Nakasone replied that he would continue to pursue market opening measures.

Meanwhile, during talks Friday morning with Japanese Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, Mr. Baldrige urged Tokyo to take measures to strengthen the yen, according to Japanese officials.

This would help quell lingering criticism in the U.S. that Japan was intentionally guiding the yen lower to make its exports cheaper, he was quoted as saying.

Mr. Takeshita replied that the present strength of the dollar against the yen stemmed partly from the gap between higher interest rates in the U.S. and those in Japan, the officials said.

Mr. Baldrige leaves Tokyo Saturday for Peking and talks on Sino-U.S. trade.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### EEC refuses aid request

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Economic Community (EEC) Thursday rejected demands from developing countries for more than \$450 million to help offset the devastating effects of a collapse in world commodity prices in 1980-81, diplomats said. They said the refusal, after two days of talks, could jeopardize future relations between the community and 63 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states.

### Manila seeks wider role in UAE

ABU DHABI (R) — The Philippines government has offered to set up joint construction ventures with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) government and private sector, Philippine Works and Public Highways Minister Jesus Hipolito said Thursday. He told Reuters he offered cooperation principally in road and building construction and consultancy in talks with UAE minister of public works and housing Mr. Mohammad Khalifa Al Kindi. Mr. Hipolito said there were about 220,000 Filipino workers in the Gulf region, of which about 20,000 worked in the UAE, mainly in hotels, hospitals and on construction projects.

### Taipei urged to invest in S. Arabia

TAIPEI (R) — Saudi Arabia's minister of finance and national economy Sheikh Mohammad Ali Abal Khalil Thursday urged Taiwan to invest more in Saudi Arabia. In a written message to delegates at the opening of a meeting of the Taiwan-Saudi committee on economic and technical cooperation, the minister called for an increase in joint ventures between the two countries. The message said trade between Taiwan and Saudi Arabia had grown by an average of more than 57 per cent a year over the past 20 years, rising from less than \$500,000 in 1963 to \$2,675 million last year. Saudi Arabia was expected to lend Taiwan between \$40 and \$50 million to finance an underground railway project in Taipei.

### Kuwait, France approve tax accord

KUWAIT (OPECNA) — The national assembly here has approved a decree to avoid the duplication of income tax payments in Kuwait and France. Finance Minister Abdul Latif Yusuf Al Hamad said the accord, the first of its kind with France, would apply to all Kuwaitis investing in that country. France, which is keen to encourage Kuwaiti investments, has already endorsed the agreement.

### Cocoa prices soar

LONDON (R) — Cocoa prices soared to their highest levels for over three years on the London futures market Thursday amid fears of a crop shortage and reports of political unrest in Ghana. Already-buoyant prices were pushed higher on reports that demonstrations by students and workers against a recent severe budget were posing the most serious threat so far to the 17-month-old revolutionary administration in Ghana, a crucial producer nation. Cocoa prices have recently risen due to crop fears in West Africa and Brazil, the world's main cocoa growing areas, dealers said. Bush fires earlier this year led to estimates of Ghana's crop being dramatically cut from near 200,000 tonnes to 80,000.

### U.S. economy grows by 2.5%

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. economy expanded at an annual rate of only 2.5 per cent during the first three months of this year, the government disclosed Thursday, indicating that the recovery from recession got off to a slow start. The first-quarter growth rate for the Gross National Product (GNP) was weaker than the 3.1 per cent pace estimated a month ago, the Commerce Department said in a revised report. However, the latest, smaller rise in the broadest measure of the country's economic activity was a significant improvement over the 1.1 per cent decline in the economy recorded in the final three months of 1982.

## Bonn seeks partner for lead-free petrol

BONN (R) — West Germany would take immediate steps towards introducing lead-free petrol if it had the cooperation of another major continental European country, Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann said Friday.

He told a Bundestag (Lower House) debate on industrial and car exhaust pollution there had been a big increase in the number of dying forests in the past two years.

Industrial pollution in particular has been blamed for killing forests because it causes acidic rain, while lead is toxic to humans and has been implicated in some studies in lowering children's intelligence.

Mr. Zimmermann said, however, it would be pointless for West Germany alone to take action to curb lead pollution. The United States had done so, but it was practically a continent, while Japan, which had also banned leaded fuel, was an island.

Germany needed another major European state — but not Britain because it was an island — to join the venture for it to become effective, said the minister.

Any success in protecting the environment now depended decisively on close European cooperation, he said.

Following a meeting between Chancellor Helmut Kohl and West German state prime ministers, the Schleswig-Holstein Premier Uwe Barschel said Friday they had agreed to press for the creation of a European research centre to examine the pollution problem.

## Iran abides by OPEC prices

TOKYO (R) — Several more Japanese trading houses are renewing contracts with the National Iranian Oil Company at the official OPEC selling prices of \$28 a barrel for light crude and \$26.90 for heavy crude, oil traders said Friday.

Talks here between an Iranian oil mission and Japanese traders broke down earlier this month when the Japanese pressed the Iranians to sell below the prices agreed in March with Iran's colleagues in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

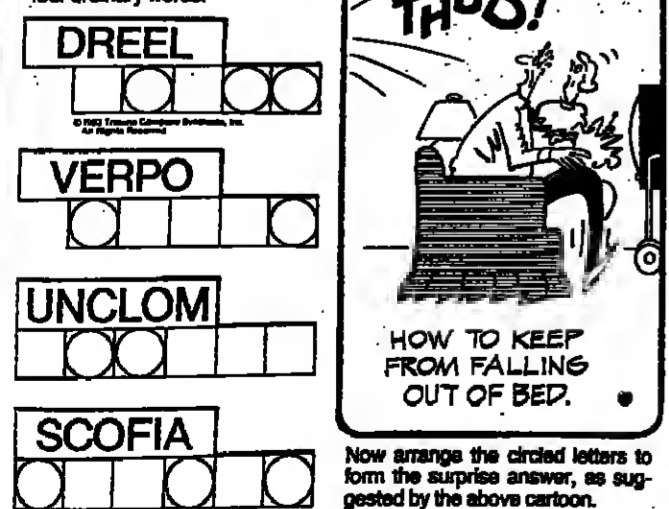
Contacts continued, however, and three firms later agreed to renew at the official prices.

## THE BETTER HALF



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer:            ON THE           

Yesterday's Jumbles: HAPPY BANJO POSTAL COOKIE  
Answer: They kept calling him a crackpot until he hit this — THE JACKPOT

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Stock prices eased at the end of the account as some U.K. opinion polls showed election support for the ruling Conservative Party slipping from recent levels and Wall Street opened lower, dealers said.

Courtauld's £68.6 million rights issue, announced Friday, added to the weaker market performance. Courtauld's shares were down 7p at 95. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 6.1 at 692.3.

P and O rallied on new time buying interest from 205 to close at 221 as belief in a possible bid from Trafalgar House gained strength.

Gold shares closed above the day's lows while U.S. stocks were lower.

Dunlop was up 6p at 69 on renewed speculative demand. House of Fraser firmed 12p to 220 and Debenhams was a penny down at 134 after lower annual pretax profit. P and O was a net 3p up at 218 in afterhours after 222.

Among other leaders ICI was down 4p at 470 after 468. Glaxo was off 15p at 865 after 855 and B.P. closed 6p lower at 380.

Government bonds were mixed on the day with shorts down by as much as 3/16 point, reacting slightly to the U.K. retail prices' failure to fall through four pct in April. Longer dates were about 1/8 point firmer, dealers said.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.555N/6H	U.S. dollars	
One U.S. dollar	1.2320/23	Canadian dollars	
	2.4750/60	West German marks	
	2.7795/7805	Dutch guilders	
	2.0670/80	Swiss francs	
	49.42/46	Belgian francs	
	7.4360/90	French francs	
	1472.25/1473.25	Italian lire	
	233.80/95	Japanese yen	
	7.4930/80	Swedish crowns	
	7.1320/70	Norwegian crowns	
	8.8320/70	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	438.75/439.50	U.S. dollars	

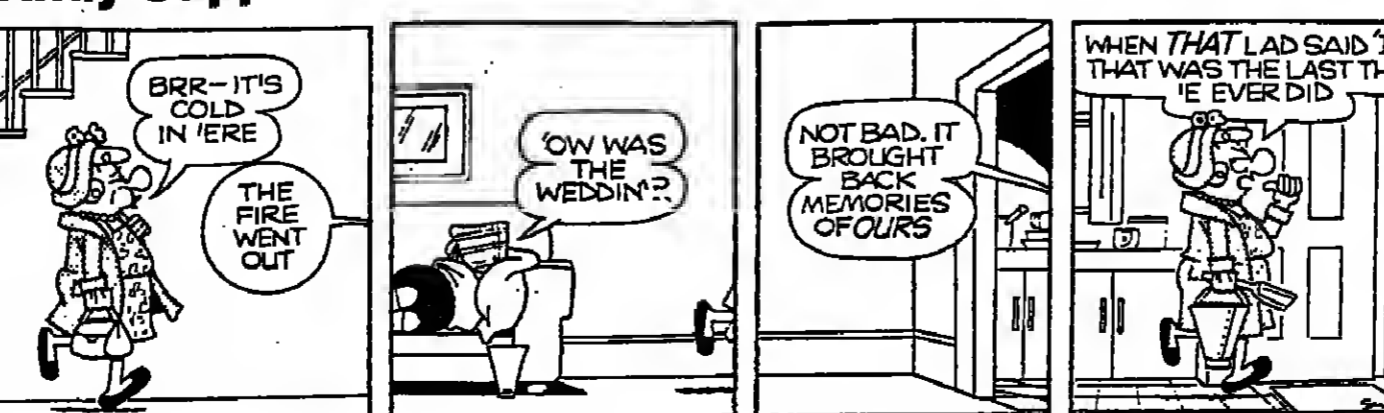
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1983

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Whatever changes are important can give you the chance to start fresh at expanding activities. Discuss such plans with influential people. Big groups can be helpful at this time.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A new attitude on your part can bring about the changes that are for the better in your future. Make a new contact.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Your intuition tells you how to handle your business matters well. Don't fear changing a situation with your loved one.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A change in connection with an associate is beneficial to all concerned. Take it easy tonight and rest up.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Study your newspapers and find new mechanisms that will help you in your work. Increase productivity.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Know what your talents are and use them more wisely. Relax in the company of congenials and relieve tensions.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Fundamental matters are most important to you now so handle them with finesse. Be sure utilities are running smoothly.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Discuss some new system with allies. Visit with good friends, even those at a distance from you. Do some shopping.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) There is a situation ahead which can lead you into trouble. Sit back and analyze relationships which affect this.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Come to the right decisions regarding personal matters. Stress health and exercise today. Get out in the country.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You have private wishes on which you should work quietly and gain them. Make conversations with kin amicable.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get in touch with good friends who can give you good advice regarding monetary matters. Use care in travel.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Discuss your duties with loved ones and get much better results with them. Spend time on amusements you enjoy.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be a talker which is all right since it will be good practice when later in life he or she will have to deal with many persons. Provide a fine education and stress the ability to coordinate viewpoints. Give musical training.

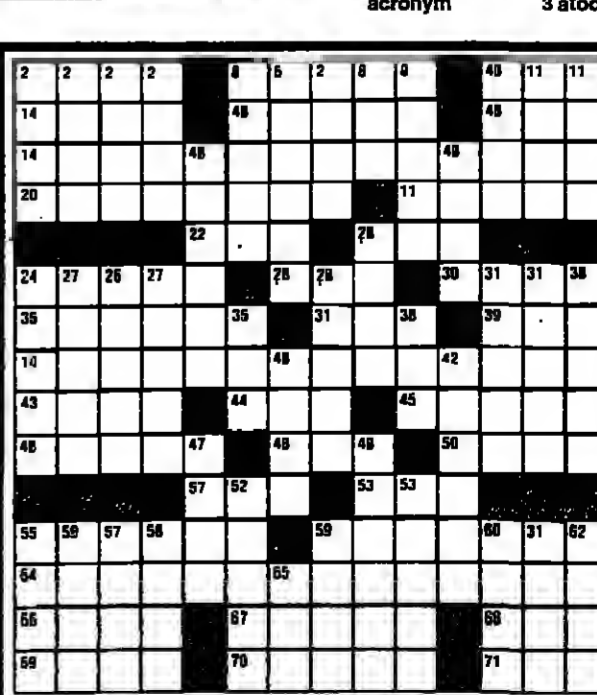
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword

by Woodrow Russell McDowell

ACROSS	35 Inattentive story	66 Indian princess	25 Norman Vincent Goller
1 Jail, in Britain	37 Wood sorrel	67 Asian land	26 Goller Palmer
5 Poky thing	39 Call it —	68 In — (same)	27 Apple drink
10 Auspices	40 NL stadium	69 Butterine	28 Revolving motor part
14 Field; pref.	43 "I cannot tell —"	70 Time period	31 Portion of New Guinea
15 Leg bone	44 Soldier's address	71 Golf ball pegs	32 Accommodate
16 Bottle stopper	45 Posticha		33 Insertion mark
17 Golden Gate sea inlet	46 Equata		34 Small children
20 Patron's charges	48 Gold; Sp.		35 Maadown
21 Briny	50 Power units		36 Perform
22 Through	51 Likely		41 Allow as a handicap
23 Chaney of films	53 Favorita		42 Fawn
24 Switty	55 Small cavity		47 Auction
28 Hit show	59 Settle in a new place		48 Beginning
30 Intercalary period	64 West Coast attraction		52 Self-assured
			54 Lanchester and Maxwell
			55 Certain
			56 Iranian money
			57 Thrall of yore
			58 Glam's state
			59 — avia
			60 Glib talk
			61 Swiss river
			62 Factual
			63 News
			65 One of the 3 atones

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:				9 Larfat	54 Land
PUMA	CELLUS	10 Environmental	55 Cert	54 Larfat	54 Larfat
APLEX	ADITUS	11 science: abbr.	56 Inral	55 Cert	55 Cert
END	PLACID	12 Mongolian	57 Thral	56 Inral	56 Inral
LOIRE	CLARS	13 Modern	58 Persia	57 Thral	57 Thral
PLEDGE	MANDIBLIF	14 Scottish	59 Glamm	58 Persia	58 Persia
SOSTA	TAIRIE	15 terror	60 avic	59 Glamm	59 Glamm
WIND	GAUCH	16 Rancune	61 Gilling	60 avic	60 avic
LAW	RADISH	17 Auto	62 Swiss	61 Gilling	61 Gilling
MONOMIC	AEARES	18 Cumberson	63 Fact	62 Swiss	62 Swiss
STAND	DRIVER	19 ARBEL	64 Newb	63 Fact	63 Fact
CUMBERSOME	DOME	20 APRES	65 Musicians'	64 Newb	64 Newb
NEWB	BASIS	21 BEITE		65 Musicians'	65 Musicians'



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# WORLD

## France adopts controversial plan to build up nuclear strike forces

PARIS (R) — The French national assembly Friday adopted a five-year defence programme strongly opposed by some army officers because it will build up the country's nuclear strike force but cut troop levels by 22,000.

The 830 billion franc (\$112 billion) programme, drawn up by Socialist Defence Minister Charles Hernu, was approved by 330 votes to 152.

It will strengthen France's deterrent capacity by the procurement of five new nuclear submarines, two of them missile launchers, and a nuclear aircraft carrier.

The government has denied charges by opponents in the army that it is weakening national defence by emphasising nuclear weapons at the expense of conventional forces.

Mr. Hernu said a new rapid deployment force of 50,000 troops equipped with helicopters and armour would make France better able to intervene in a European war with the Warsaw Pact.

The government's communist allies abstained in voting for a part of the text which stated that the military balance in Europe favoured the Soviet Union.

## Missing poison discovered in French slaughterhouse

PARIS (R) — Residents of a northern French village where authorities discovered a missing shipment of dioxin-contaminated waste are asking why they were exposed to the deadly poison.

Eyewitnesses said villagers gathered round an abandoned slaughterhouse in Angoulême, near the Belgian border, where the French justice ministry said 41 containers of waste from a 1976 chemical plant leak in Seveso, Italy, were found Thursday.

French radio said the prosecuting attorney in charge of the case had announced the waste containing dioxin, a poison 10,000 times more deadly than cyanide, had been stored above ground.

The radio quoted Environment Minister Hugues Bouchardau as saying the waste could be moved overnight and incinerated.

## No one except Japanese happy at Cannes festival

CANNES, France (R) — After a festival marked by controversy, the jury at Cannes bypassed the favourites to award the Golden Palm top prize to an outsider, Japanese director Shohei Imamura, for "The Ballad of Narayama."

Several films acclaimed by the critics were passed over.

The most talked about film, "L'Argent" by French director Robert Bresson, received almost unanimous acclaim by the international press.

But it was booed by the public during its screening and it was pushed into second best with another favourite of the critics, Russian Andrei Tarkovsky's "Nostalgia."

There had been doubts whether either of them would accept their award. But Bresson, 76, received it with a look of embarrassment and Tarkovsky seemed put out as Bresson led him to the stage.

While tipped for a major award,

Spanish director Carlos Saura's "Carmen" received what amounted to a consolation prize.

Another critical success, Nagisa Oshima's "Merry Christmas, Mister Lawrence," was left out of the prize list entirely, and for the first time in the 36-year history of the Cannes film festival not one American film received an award.

Rock star David Bowie, who starred in Oshima's film and directed another film in competition, "The Hunger," also was omitted from the winners' list despite critical acclaim.

Film critics questioned the choice for best actress award, which involved a film shown in a dubbed version.

They said they had rarely seen such a poor choice of awards at the festival, which has generated an unusual number of complaints this year due to technical breakdowns and security problems.

Mr. Hernu pledged the government to increase defence spending by an average of two per cent a year until 1988 whatever the country's economic position.

Centre-right opposition spokesmen, who called for the spending increase to be doubled to four per cent a year, cast doubt on the government's ability to keep within its own projections with the economy showing no sign of an upturn.

Army criticism of the government has come in a press campaign by officers who oppose manpower reductions and reorganisation and demand a bigger budget share for the army.

A group of officers, writing anonymously Thursday in the newspaper Le Figaro, said the army would be undermined by its second major reorganisation since 1976.

Another newspaper, Le Quotidien, published an interview Friday with an unidentified general who said the army's share of the budget was insufficient for its needs.

Gen. Jacques Delaunay resigned as army chief of staff this year after a newspaper disclosed a confidential memorandum he wrote warning of the harmful effects of troop cuts.

## Shultz: 'Syria, PLO should leave Lebanon'

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Secretary of State George Shultz has publicly called on Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to withdraw their forces from Lebanon, saying it was "the expressed wish of the people of the region," including a number of Arab leaders.

"My impression is that the weight of Arab opinion that is developing is that Syria should withdraw," Mr. Shultz told the House Appropriations Subcommittee on foreign operations Thursday.

"I think the Arabs are very anxious to see Israel get off the Arab soil in Lebanon," Mr. Shultz said.

The secretary said the United States has told Syria that "now is your chance. The Israelis have agreed to withdraw."

He pointed out that the Fez declaration of the Arab League called on Syria and the PLO to withdraw from Lebanon.

"They have said on innumerable occasions to various people, including the Lebanese and including us, that they would withdraw as Israel withdraws," Mr. Shultz said. "So that card is now being called."

He said the Lebanon-Israel agreement signed earlier this week is "a very significant first step" and a "demonstration that negotiations work."

Mr. Shultz emphasised that "We aren't through yet" in Lebanon because a withdrawal of Syrian and PLO forces still must be worked out.

He told committee members that the United States understands that Syria sees its presence in Lebanon as being on a different basis than that of Israel.

What is now needed, he said, is to devise a formula that provides the effect of "simultaneity" of withdrawal by Israeli, Syrian and PLO forces without requiring Syria to "engage in some sort of integrated plan."

"We saw that work out in other cases and that can be done," the secretary said, apparently referring to last August's agreement that permitted the evacuation of PLO forces from Beirut.

"Nothing comes easy out there and we are going to have a struggle ahead," Mr. Shultz said. "But I think we should proceed with the idea that we are going to succeed."

Mr. Shultz acknowledged that Syria has "lots of legitimate concerns" about their own security and conditions of a withdrawal.

Despite questions from congressmen, Mr. Shultz did not focus on Syria's refusal to receive presidential envoy Philip Habib.

"The Syrians said they didn't want to receive ambassador Habib right now because they didn't think they had anything to talk to him about right now," Mr. Shultz said. "They made it clear, however, that doesn't mean that they don't want a continuing dialogue with the United States or anything of that kind."

The secretary said the main point of negotiations right now has to be between Lebanon and Syria -- and between the Lebanese and the PLO.

Mr. Shultz said the United States would try to help in those talks as it can.

He told the congressmen that "I don't have any plan to return to the Middle East soon. However, if I can be helpful, I will."

Mr. Shultz said he told the Syrians the United States is the easiest country in the world to get along with. "All you have to do is be reasonable," he said.

"I think it is very worthwhile from our standpoint to put it wide open to a better relationship with Syria," the secretary said.

On three separate occasions during his testimony, Mr. Shultz emphasised that Syria was "a proud and independent nation" and he said he expects that Syrian leaders will decide for themselves what is in the best interest of Syria.

But he described as "an unwelcome development to put it mildly" the build-up of Soviet weapons and Soviet military personnel to man them in Syria.

Mr. Shultz pointed out that only a couple of months ago most experts maintained there was "no way that we could manage to get an agreement that Israel would withdraw from Lebanon."

"Now that we have that agreement, most of the experts say there is no way we can ever bring off Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon, and they may be right," he said. "But that's not the assumption I am working on."

Mr. Shultz said he would not enter the clinic until it agreed to take Dr. Sakharov and she called on the West to help their cause.

"Today I am asking for help with only a very small thing -- to be allowed to lie in the hospital and sanatorium of the Academy of Sciences -- and I ask for something to be done quickly because we are both ill, right now."

Mrs. Bonner reiterated that her husband was ready to emigrate from the Soviet Union and voiced gratitude for an invitation from the Oslo government for him to settle in Norway.

"For us there is no longer any choice -- we either get away (from Gorky) or die," Mrs. Bonner said. "We are grateful to Norway and to all who are trying to free Sakharov."

Following speculation that Dr. Sakharov might be permitted to emigrate to Austria, the Soviet news agency TASS issued a statement last week saying he would never be allowed to leave the country because he knew state secrets.

## Poles find new martyr

WARSAW (R) — Poland's opponents of martial law have proclaimed a new victim of official injustice — student Grzegorz Przemyk, 19, who died of internal injuries two days after he was detained by Warsaw police.

A crowd of over 15,000 watched Przemyk's emotional funeral and heard a graveside oration by bishop Wladyslaw Miziolek.

A telegram from Solidarity leader Lech Walesa read at the service said: "Every death is painful but this one is especially brutal ... it will not be forgotten."

A sign at the head of his grave read: "Another Polish victim." Przemyk died of internal injuries two days after the Police picked him up eight days ago.

The banned trade union's underground leadership calls it murder. The public prosecutor is still investigating. An official statement said Przemyk was drunk and already injured when picked up by police.

On another topic, Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, told reporters after talks with Pope John Paul in Rome that he hoped the church could arrange a meeting with Mr. Walesa for the pontiff when he visits here next month.

Athens cites U.S.-Turkish air intrusions

ATHENS (R) — Turkish and U.S. air force planes have entered Greek-supervised airspace without permission, creating a "very serious political issue," Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu said Friday.

Mr. Papandreu, in a statement on his return from a conference in Paris, said the planes encroached on the Flight Information Region (FIR) under Athens's control during a NATO exercise in the Aegean Thursday.

Mr. Papandreu's accusation was the second Greece has made over Turkish airspace offences in a week, and it signalled an end to the effective truce over the Aegean airspace issue that had lasted since late last year.

His reference to a "serious political issue" seemed to indicate it could affect Greece's talks with Washington on the future of U.S. military bases in Greece and its current tentative moves to re-establish a dialogue with Turkey.

Elgin marbles issue

ATHENS (R) — Greek Culture Minister Melina Mercouri will raise the issue of the Parthenon marbles during her trip to Britain later this week, but she will not, as earlier expected, make a formal request for their return.

A culture ministry spokesman said the foreign ministry would make the formal request through diplomatic channels, probably after the British elections next month.

The classical marbles, known in England as the Elgin marbles after the British diplomat who removed them from the Parthenon temple in Athens early in the last century, are now lodged in the British museum in London.

No hope for 'ghost' fliers

LONDON (R) — British authorities said Thursday night there was no chance of survival for three-man crew of a "ghost" jet which streaked over Western Europe and plunged into the Atlantic with no one at the controls Wednesday.

"It was flying at about 13,000 metres when it would have run out of fuel," a Defence Ministry official said.

"No one could have survived a crash from that far up."

Britain and the Netherlands scrambled interceptor aircraft to shadow the runaway executive jet and reported no pilot at the controls and no sign of life aboard.

British aviation experts speculated that a sudden loss of oxygen knocked out the three West Germans aboard the twin-engine Lear jet, which, according to its owners, was on a test flight from Vienna in Austria to Hamburg in West Germany.

British officials said the pilotless jet disappeared from radar screens 400 kilometres off the north-west tip of Scotland.

The air-sea search was called off early Thursday, the Defence Ministry added.

West German aviation authorities said two captains and a co-pilot were aboard the plane, which was owned by a Dusseldorf taxi company and normally carried about 12 passengers. The company has not yet named the missing men.

## UNRWA cites killings of Palestinian civilians

BEIRUT (R) — About 30 Palestinian civilians have been murdered in southern Lebanon by unidentified armed men since the end of January, a United Nations refugee official has said here.

Hundreds more had left their homes to seek refuge in camps run by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) which has responsibility for about a quarter of a million Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, local UNRWA chief John Debrates said.

He was speaking at a press conference held Thursday by UNRWA Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck at the end of a three-day visit to Lebanon.

Palestinians have alleged there has been a deliberate harassment campaign by some Lebanese to force them to leave the country.

Asked about reports of harassment of Palestinians, Mr. Debrates said: "At a rough estimate, 30 persons have been killed since the last week of January, mostly among Palestinians living outside our camps, but some inside the camps."

"There is no estimate for the number who have left their homes, but it is obviously hundreds," Mr. Rydbeck said there was no firm evidence of who was responsible for the murders. The

killers were often masked, he added.

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) guerrillas used to protect the refugee camps before they were driven back by invading Israeli forces last year and later evacuated from Beirut.

Mr. Rydbeck said security in UNRWA camps was a major concern although the agency had no formal authority to ensure it.

He said he approached the Lebanese and Israeli authorities and the four countries involved in a peace-keeping force in Beirut — the U.S., Britain, France and Italy — when the situation was especially bad in February and this had led to some improvement.

"Whenever I feel intervention on my part is needed, I shall intervene," he said.

Mr. Rydbeck said 80 Palestinian UNRWA staff were still being held by Israel in a prison camp at Ansar, southern Lebanon. Ten more Palestinian staff were being held by Lebanese authorities.

The agency had been given no details of why either group was being held and not been allowed to visit those in Ansar, though visits were being arranged for those held by Lebanon, he said.

## Argentines believe death squads killed 2 activists

BUENOS AIRES (R) — The killing of two left-wing activists by the security forces in unclear circumstances has raised fears of renewed political violence in Argentina.

Political leaders, human rights groups and the press have widely repudiated a police account that the two men were killed when they opened fire on policemen during a car chase 100 kilometres north of Buenos Aires last Saturday.

They have expressed fears that groups linked to the armed forces could be launching a new reign of terror to bind Argentina's planned return to democracy next January.

Human rights groups estimated that 6,000 to 30,000 people disappeared during the armed forces' ruthless campaign against leftist guerrillas in the 1970's. Most of those missing are presumed to have been detained and subsequently killed by government forces.

The two men who died on Saturday were Osvaldo Cambiaso, a political activist on the left wing of the Peronist Party, and Eduardo Pereira Rossi, an alleged member of the Montoneros guerrillas movement.

Cambiaso had been reported missing from his home in Rosario, 370 kilometres north of Buenos Aires, the previous Saturday, the same day as two men were kidnapped from a bar in the city centre.

They are the first clashes reported to have taken place in more than two years and political analysts noted their timing just after the report's publication and shortly before the issuing of a law to amnesty members of the security forces who might have committed human rights abuses.

The killing of Cambiaso and Pereira Rossi was the second reported clash between the security forces and armed leftists since Argentina's ruling military junta issued a controversial report on its anti-guerrilla operations three weeks ago.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Egyptian soldier freed after 21 years

CAIRO (R) — An Egyptian soldier who was pronounced dead in 1962 has come home after 21 years in captivity in North Yemen, the newspaper Al-Akhbar reported. Private Abdel-Fattah Farghali, who went to Yemen with an Egyptian military expedition to support the military coup that toppled the Yemeni monarchy, said he had been captured by anti-republican rebels and thrown into a dungeon. "I knew it was a new year every time they gave me a change of clothing," he told the newspaper. "They did that once a year." Farghali was freed last February and taken to hospital in Sanaa before his return to Cairo.

### Pro-Libyan premier arrested in U. Volta

QUAGADOUGOU (R) — An Upper Volta military spokesman has confirmed the arrest of pro-Libyan Prime Minister Thomas Sankara and another prominent member of the ruling People's Salvation Council (CSP). Speaking briefly to reporters, he gave no explanation for the move but diplomatic sources said the 34-year-old paratrooper captain and CSP secretary general Maj. Jean-Baptiste Lingani had sought to take traditionally Western-aligned Upper Volta into the Libyan sphere of influence.

### Politeness voted out of British elections

PETERBOROUGH, England (R) — Politeness seems to be an early casualty of Britain's general election campaign. Labour Party deputy leader Denis Healey ran into the Social Democratic Party's Roy Jenkins Thursday while both were campaigning here. "Healey: 'I hope it goes badly for you, Jenkins.' And I hope things go worse for you."

### Ist S.E. Asian test-tube baby born

SINGAPORE (R) — A 25-year-old Singapore Chinese woman has given birth to South East Asia's first test-tube baby, the government maternity hospital here announced. The 2.5 kilogramme baby boy was delivered by forceps a few days earlier than expected, doctors said.

### Woman loses court battle to be white

NEW ORLEANS (R) — A judge has upheld a Louisiana law designating anyone with "1/32nd black blood" as black, ruling against a fair-skinned woman who wanted to be declared white. State District Court Judge Frederick Ellis decided that Susie Guillory Phipps, 49, who said she was shocked five years ago to learn her birth certificate listed her as "coloured", failed in a trial last September to prove that she was white. Mr. Phipps could not be reached for comment, but her lawyer said he was stunned and would appeal.

### Wajda returns home

WARSAW (R) — Poland's best-known film director, Andrzej Wajda, returned from the West to Poland Thursday following his sacking as head of a state film studio this month. The authorities said he spent so much of his time abroad that he was unable to perform his duties as managing director of the "X" film unit, but he would be free to work as a film director in Poland. He was greeted at Warsaw airport by several dozen well-wishers carrying banners that said: "We are with you" and "Welcome Master 'X'." An aide said he had returned because of a virus infection.

### Andropov accepts Angolan invitation

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Yuri Andropov has accepted an invitation to visit Angola, the two countries announced Friday at the close of a five-day trip to the Soviet Union by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. A joint communique issued by TASS news agency said no date had been set for Mr. Andropov's proposed visit, but that this would be worked out at a later date through diplomatic channels.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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### SILENCE IS, INDEED, GOLDEN

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH  
♠ A  
♥ AKQJ104  
♦ 9863  
♣ A7

EAST  
♠ 54  
♥ J76  
♦ 97  
♣ AKQJ107  
♦ 542  
♣ J42

SOUTH  
♠ KQ109832  
♥ 832  
♦ Void  
♣ Q103

The bidding:  
South West North East  
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
4 ♦ Double Pass Pass  
Rdble Pass 5 NT Pass  
7 ♠ Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: King of ♠.

Too many players seem to believe that their voices are the sound of music. All too often, they are simply suffering from a case of loose lips.

This hand was played simultaneously at four tables in a world championship team competition. It is noteworthy for the fact that, at all four tables, the opening bid was three spades, even though it is theoretically unsound to open with a preemptive three-bid on a hand that contains a first-round control, either an ace or a void, in a side suit. At three of the tables, North raised to four

spades and that ended the auction.

At the fourth table North-South were one of the greatest pairs in the history of bridge—Benito Garozzo and Giorgio Belladonna of Italy's Blue Team. Rather than raise tamely to four spades, Garozzo started with a cue-bid of four clubs, and Belladonna responded with a diamond cue-bid.

Now West elected to get into the action. No one can be sure of the reason for his double—he was surely going to be on lead, and it seemed a bit premature to suggest a sacrifice to his partner. All he succeeded in doing was to make it easy for the Italians to get to their optimum spot.

North's pass of the double was forcing, and South's redouble confirmed that his cue-bid was first-round control and not second-round. There were no further problems. Five no trump was the Grand Slam Force and South, holding two of the top three honors, leaped to seven spades.

The play was soon over. Declarer ruffed the diamond lead, crossed to the ace of spades and returned to his hand with a diamond ruff. When both defenders followed to the king of spades, declarer could claim the rest of the tricks.